THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 6, No. 18 | MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917 | G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

List your sales with the
HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER
P. BATSON
Delia - - Alberta

Wm. A. Low, L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Delia, - Alberta

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

IDEAL POOL HALL
POOL AND BILLIARDS
CIGARS TOBACCOS CANDIES
BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION
Jas. Ferguson - Munson

If you want to buy or sell
HORSES OR CATTLE
see
P. BATSON
Buys Anything.
DELIA - - ALTA.

L. C. JACKSON & COMPANY
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS
OFFICIAL AUDITORS AUCTIONEERS
Insurance Money to Loan Marriage Licenses
Agents for Hudson's Bay Lands
FARMS FOR SALE ON ANY TERMS
MUNSON - - - ALBERTA

Cream Wanted!
WEEKLY RETURNS
Express Paid both ways
THE HANNA CREAMERY
Hanna - - - Alberta.

DR. F. L. HUMESTON
DENTIST
Successor to Dr. Piper, Drumheller
Will be at DRUMHELLER first three weeks of each month.
RUMSEY 21 and 22 each month
DELIA 24-25-26 each month
CRAIGMYLE 27-28-29 each month

W. C. KING
Provincial Auctioneer
Provincial Live Stock Inspector.
Horses Bought and Sold
MUNSON - ALBERTA

When you carry one of my
"OMEGA" WATCHES
you always have the correct time, they are adjusted movements with 17 Ruby Jewels. Fortune Gold Filled Case $23
Nickle Dust Proof Case $17

H. B. Moore
Jeweler and Optician--C.N.R. Watch Inspector
DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward. Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads., same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompained by cash

Estrays

ESTRAY—On the premises of Fraser Bros. Munson, S. E. Sec. 10-30-20 west of the 4th, one strawberry roan gelding, rising 2 years weight about 750, no visible brands. 18-20-p

For Sale

FOR SALE—10 dozen hens, Plymouth Rocks and Pure Blood Whyte Wyandottes, $1.50 each. Apply at once to Mrs. W. B. Walrod, Munson. 12-c

FOR SALE—No. 10 Remington Typewriter. Good as new. For sale cheap for cash For particulars. Apply to Mail Office. 16tf

Lost

LOST—One white Spitz dog, had collar and Hanna License No. 13 when last seen. Answers to the name of Togo. Reward of $2 for return. Mrs. E. T. Gallant, care C. N. R. Munson. 17-18-p

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch, or wild lands, write or call on F. NUNNELEY, Suite 1, 224-8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone M. 6333. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta 18-19 p

ICE CREAM
FOR SALE
— at —
Delmonico Cafe

Alberta Steam LAUNDRY
CALGARY
Leave your laundry at the Munson Cafe
Munson - - Alberta

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307.

Take notice that a judge of the District Court of Calgary will, at the sittings of the court on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1917, at the town of Hanna, confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307.

Dated at Rowley Station this 25th day of June 1917.

W. F. RICHARDSON,
16-25 Secretary-Treas.
Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307.

We Print
Butter Wrappers
At the Following prices:

100	$1.25
250	2.25
500	3.25
1000	4.50

Send in your orders
The MUNSON MAIL
Munson - - - Alta.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM LAND
MACKEY, LIBOMPONT & CO.
FARM MORTGAGE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
CONTRACTS, FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT

For writing pads, Envelopes, scribblers, pencils, office supplies, etc. try the Mail office.

ADVERTISE IN THE "MAIL"---IT PAYS

MINUTES R. M. STARLAND 307

Council met July 7th at Rowley, all members present, last minutes were read and on motion of Coun. Notland were adopted.

L. Shakman was present in connection with slough partially on roadway and his premises, and as there is a question between him and Coun. Tolman as to the best means of repairing this slough, a commission was appointed by motion of Coun. Notland, to investigate the matter, which carried.

A deputation of the Patriotic Society was present and discussed at length the urgent need of financial support, and requested council to levy a rate of one mill on the assessed value of the Municipality towards this society.

Motion by Dep. Reeve McPheeters that one mill be levied for patriotic fund, providing all other units in the Hand Hills constituency do likewise.

Motion in amendment by Coun. Tolman that one mill rate be levied to be divided as Council deemed advisable, amongst the Patriotic Society, Red Cross and British Sailors relief fund. Carried.

The following bills were passed for payment: Crown Lumber Co., Munson Mail, Ingot Iron Co. Overseers G. H. Box, A. N. Potter, W. Richardson and W. Frohn.

Cash roadwork of A. Potter and Box.

Motion by Coun. Tolman that overseer Potter be paid at current wages for road work done for Sec. 1-33-20. Carried.

Motion by Coun, Tolman that the secretary obtain from various legal firms prices as to yearly engagement of legal advisor, Carried.

This being all the business Council received meeting fees and dismissed to meet at call of the Reeve.

W. F. Richardson, Sec.

FARMERS PHONES INSTALLED

A few weeks ago the U. F. A. held a telephone meeting to discuss the advisability of establishing a rural system of phone lines. Committees were appointed to look after the work, ordering material, etc., and as a result two lines have been run into town and are now in operation. In conversation with the plant inspector, Mr. Anderson, on Tuesday, he stated it was quite probable that the Government would allow the farmers to be connected up on their switch board and handled by their operator by paying a nominal fee. Those having phones installed to date are W. H. Daly. P. Irvine, M. Turnbull, W. R. Sharpe, E. B. Evans and Ed. Welch. Several more orders are in and in a short time it is hoped that all the farmers will be able to communicate with their neighbors.

STANDING FIELD GRAIN COMPETITION

The Munson Agricultural Society would like to call the farmers attention to the Standing Field Grain Competition to be held this year. There are good big prizes being offered for the best 10 acres of wheat, oats, barley and flax. Farmers wishing to enter the competition can stake out 10 acres in any part of their field.

The first prize for each variety of grain is $25.00, second prize $20.00, third, prize $15.00, fourth prize $10.00, fifth prize $5.00.

The Munson Agricultural Society is anxious to obtain as many entries as possible for this competition. The entry fee is as usual $2.00 and $1.00 to join the agricultural society unless you are already a member. If you have any good grain please send your entry in to the secretary, L. C. Jackson on or before July 20th accompanied by the entrance fee.

MUNSON BOYS AMONG CASUALTIES

TOMMY HUGHES LOSES LEFT ARM—CRAIGMYLE BOY KILLED.

Pte T. R. Hughes, who formerly conducted the Massey-Harris implement agency in town, is again in the hospital and writes that he has lost his left arm. Tommy is very cheerful through it all and he expects to return home this fall.

Pte. C. Morgan, of Morrin district is reported wounded.

Pte. Gordon Pierce, of Craigmyle, well known throughout the district is reported killed in action.

Pte. H. W. Babb, who held a position at the Merchants Bank before enlisting, is reported a prisoner of war in Germany.

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Barth left last week for Bow Island, and we wish them all success in their new home.

Miss Ella Barth who has been in Bideford for the past few months returned home last Friday and has accepted a position in Fass & Co's store.

Word was received last week that another of our local boys is on the casualty list, Pte. Chas. Morgan, but did not state the nature of his wounds.

The Red Cross is pleased to acknowledge the sum of $30.76, being the proceeds of the Morrin Sunday School picnic. The proceeds will be divided between the Canadian Red Cross and the French Red Cross, which is greatly in need of support.

A number from Morrin attended the Rowley sports on July 10. and report a good time. Rumsey and Morrin playing ball and Rumsey winning by 1 score, the score being 7-8. Morrin let them beat this time to give them a little encouragement so they wouldn't be afraid to try to play Morrin again as the districts around here are beginning to realize Morrin has a ball team.

REPORT OF GOLDEN GRAIN SCHOOL FOR JUNE.

Neither absent nor tardy—Willie Patterson. Louis Green, Verona Lawson, Edna McCall, Walter Kidder.

The average daily grades for the month were as follows;—Walter Kidder 91, Raymond Knoll 90, Marla Lawson 86, Noble Kidder 85, Mable McCall 85, Willie Patterson 83, Dorothy Knoll 82, Virgel Wattenbarger 81, Edna McCall 77, Lucy Kidder 70.

Those receiving deportment were Verona Lawson and Virgel Wattenbarger.

The following are promotions—Grade V to VI, Raymond Knoll, Willie Patterson.

Grade IV to V—Virgel Wattenbarger, Noble Kidder, Louis Green.

Grade III to IV—Mable McCall, Verona Lawson, Edna McCall, Dorothy Knoll, Lucy Kidder.

Mrs. Knoll, teacher.

WOMAN'S INSTITUTE

The postponed meeting of the Woman's Institute was held in the Red Cross Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon and was well attended. A paper was given by Mrs. Rehill on "Buttermaking" which was very interesting and instructive, also a reading by Mrs. Riggs on the "Conservation of Energy." The ladies decided to put up a booth at the Munson Fair, proceeds to go towards the Red Cross work. Further particulars later.

Wedding announcements and invitations neatly printed at the Mail office.

Drs. Atkinson & Hawkshaw
DENTISTS
Crown, Bridge and Plate Work
410 Herald Building M. 2980 Calgary, Alta.

Our Free Service Is Yours

All we ask is for you to come and take advantage of same. We inflate your tires and test them. Tell you the pressure your tires can carry. Fill your batteries with distilled water. Test your batteries. Lower or put up your top, and inspect your machine for broken springs, spring clips and inspect your tires, and all we ask is that you take advantage of same.

Automobiles Repaired and Fords Fixed. - - Work Guaranteed

Agents for
DODGE BROTHERS AUTOS
If you are interested call and we will be glad to show you the machine and also demonstrate it to you

CENTRAL GARAGE
Drumheller . . Alberta

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	$25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	$12,900,000
RESERVE FUNDS	$14,300,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$295,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch
N. D. LIVINGSTONE, Manager, CRAIGMYLE BRANCH

"MADE IN CANADA"
FOURTH CAR of FORDS HAS ARRIVED
We are Agents for
Plymouth Binder Twine
Place your order early and be protected against any advance.
AUTO LIVERY IN CONNECTION
H. A. SKINNER, Dealer
MUNSON - - ALBERTA

ZAM-BUK

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc.
Pure—Best for baby's rashes.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. *All Druggists and Stores*

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

Unrivalled List of Attractions Arranged For the Big Event

With total prize lists aggregating $25,000, a first class stampede, a harness meeting, livestock show, flower and dog shows, and the largest Midway and the finest platform vaudeville and acrobatic attractions ever offered in the West, the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show to be held at Moose Jaw, July 17th to 20th, promises to be unique in Fair annals on the Prairies.

The Exhibition, which will be the largest ever attempted here, will not only bring together all of the finest breeds of livestock, the best of agricultural products, the fastest of harness horses, the best dogs, rarest flowers, and greatest bronco riders, but will provide entertainment and education for all classes of people.

The Stampede, which will be bigger and better than last year, will be under the direction of Ad. P. Day, of Medicine Hat, the man who made the last Stampede. The harness races will be under the auspices of the Western Canada Fair Association, and the livestock, dog and flower shows will be governed by the same regulations as those governing the best shows of these types.

Ample accommodation at fixed and reasonable prices has been provided for any number of visitors, one way round trip fares have been secured from the railways, and all plans completed to make the fair the finest four day outing that could be found anywhere.

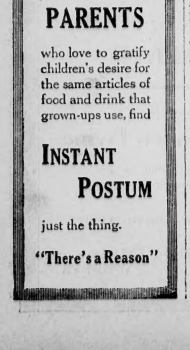
Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians.

A Vanishing Art

The Master Mason Who Built The Walls Without Mortar

In dry walls I think the old stone mason takes the greatest pride of all; for it is the dry wall—I mean by that a wall laid without mortar—that the sheer art of the mason comes most into play, says a writer in the American Magazine. Anyone can throw a wall together if he has mortar to make it stick, but a dry wall must stand out for what it is, built solely from the bottom up, each stone resting securely upon the one below it and braced and nested in by the sheer skill of the mason.

The art of the dry wall is the ancient heritage of New England and speaks not only of the sincerity and the conscientiousness of the old puritan spirit but strikes the higher note of beauty. Many of the older walls I know are worth going far to see for they exhibit a rare sense of form and proportion, and are sometimes set in the landscape with a skill that only the Master Artist himself could exceed. Those old, hard wrought stone fences of the Burnham Hills and Crewsbury the best of them, were honestly built, and built to last a thousand years. A beautiful art and one that is passing away! It is the old dry wall that stands of itself that the old stone mason loves best of all.



PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use, find

INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"

Not a Disgrace

Some people in the United States and Canada seem to think that there is an element of disgrace in the use of the word conscription as applied to a soldier. But this is not necessarily so. Compulsory military service would not imply that every soldier served under compulsion. We have compulsory education in the province. Nobody objects to it on the ground that it is a disgrace to be compelled to acquire an education. Observance of the law is compulsory. Such compulsion is not regarded as a disgrace or a hardship by law-abiding citizens.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Not Identified

Teacher—When did Horatius hold the bridge?

Pupil—Nobody of that name has given any bridge parties in our neighborhood for several years.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Props'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Sympathetic

"Has Bliggins a sympathetic nature?"

"In a way. He is honestly sorry for his fellows because so few of them know as much as he does."—Washington Star.

CANADIAN SOLDIER'S LETTER

Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Have kept him Fit through Two Wars

Sapper A. Hartley, of the A Company, Canadian Engineers, whose home address is 505, Trafalgar street, London, Ontario, is one of the many who have written in praise of Dr. Cassell's Tablets. He says: "As a constant user of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, I would like to add my testimony to their value. I used them when I was on the South African War, and, finding the benefit of them there, have taken them ever since. I feel confident I always recommend them, for I know what they do all that is claimed for them. In my opinion they are the best tonic anyone can take for loss of appetite, poorness of the blood, or general weakness of the system."

A free sample of Dr Cassell's Tablets will be sent to any reader sending 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-st., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Debility, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for young women and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Price: One tube, 50 cts; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations and substitute hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the specialists, and no imitation can ever be the same.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England

Maid—Is this paper I got from Mr. Scribbler's room waste paper, mum?

Landlady—No, he hasn't written anything on it yet.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Reproach to Britain

Mother Country Might Take More Interest in Overseas Dominions

The overseas dominions regard the destiny of the British Empire with as much enthusiasm as we in these islands do. They have, indeed, an ardor natural to young communities which may well serve to stimulate our own ideas. It is a reproach to Great Britain that Sir Edmund Boyle should be able to say without challenge that before the war Germany had a more systematic and thorough knowledge of the resources and developments of the dominions than could be found in the United Kingdom. "May we not hope," he asked, "that after the war a livelier interest will be taken in the young nations of the great British Commonwealth?" No statesman or party who do not feel that in the policy of the future of the Imperial interest must have a place which it never yet has had will find themselves in touch with national feeling. The Imperial war cabinet is the mercury of hopes that will be fulfilled, because it is the first culmination of all parts of the British dominions that the inspiration of the war shall not cease when peace comes.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Dead or Alive

A "lackson Lilliputian" had exploded with a deafening roar, and Murphy, wiping his eyes clear of soot with a respirator, looked around to see Clancy, his chum, lying very still. "Spake to me, Terrance," he whispered, "Are ye alive or dead?"

"Dead!" faintly murmured Clancy.

"What a bar the man is!" soliloquized Murphy, much relieved.

Then Clancy sat up.

"Ye know I must be dead, Murphy," he said "for it isn't a joke of you would be callin' me a liar."

"Do you like your new motor car?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Chuggins. "My husband isn't away from home nearly as much as he used to be."

"How does he spend his time?"

"Trying to get the car started."

At German Headquarters

First General—We'll refer to the rout as a strategic retreat due to a numerical superiority of the enemy.

Second General—Why not say something new? For instance: "According to a pre-arrangement of the general staff, we retired along the—sector in an effort to effect a coup de main on the enemy, but succeeded in enticing him to advance only as far as our third line trenches."

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

Indifference of Socialists

The American Socialist's indifference to the European struggle puzzles me. I should have thought that any man with a single particle of social justice in his blood would be aflame with wrath against a system which has enslaved men, murdered children and violated women. Is social justice a social conviction worth fighting for and dying for, or is it but a gentle sentiment and a pleasing vision only worth talking about and writing about? This seems to me the question which is put to America today, and I am glad to see a strong current that America is preparing to show the world that she has not lost the self-respecting faith and devotion to the inalienable right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—By Dr. Lyman Abbott.

"This punch—hic—seems a trifle weak."

"Go slow, old man. You're dipping into the goldfish globe."

Look out for things that won't bear looking into.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now in from 100 to 400 per cent higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated backs, &c., &c., in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter checks or sales books are very high in price, and constantly advancing. The most modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Pack or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter checks, and we are therefore assured of an extra grade of proper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, &c.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a Meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.
Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Remember this, my son—if you want to make a hit you must strike out for yourself."

"You're mixed in your baseball talk, pa; if you strike out you can't make a hit."

Old friendships and old shoes will carry you many a mile.

"Tell It to the Marines"

Expression That Was First Used by Charles II.

"Tell it to the marines," we say, and thus express our doubts. According to Pepys, the man who first used the expression was King Charles II. of England. Somebody had been telling him about flying fish. The king thought flying fish were a joke. But a colonel of marines who happened to be in the party assured him that flying fish were a familiar reality in the tropics. "Henceforth," said King Charles, "whenever we cast doubt upon a tale that lacketh likelihood, we will tell it to the marines—for they believe it, it is safe to say it is true." For the marines go everywhere and see everything. The United States and the British are the only forces which include a marine corps—a corps of men who are neither sailors nor soldiers, but both, says Collier's. It is because they are both that they are the first to go when trouble arises—whether it's in Vera Cruz or Guam. Our marines have been service in Egypt, Tripoli, Algiers, Mexico, China, Japan; Samoa; Cuba; Porto Rico; Panama; Nicaragua; Santo Domingo; Formosa; Sumatra; Hawaii; Samoa; Alaska; the Philippines and Haiti.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

A Well Known Resident of Port Hawkesbury Is Restored to Health and Strength

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for 16 years, chairman of the school board, and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff's words, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health, after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with la grippe which left me in a very weakened state. My tribe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the small of my back. So severe was that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally confined to my bed, and called in a doctor, who said my heart was affected, and treated me for that complaint. After three months attendance, and feeling no better I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me, and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart but the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided that rather than go to a hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began taking them. Before I had used a few boxes I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart disappeared, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever. I did not go to Halifax, and I am truly glad that I took the pills, for they did me more good than any doctor could do. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bankrupt

One or the other will have to go.

My touring car or my limousine;
The sheriff is here with the proof of one
Fe.: thirteen gallons of gasoline.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little. But with a few drops of freezone on a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus dries up and shrivels up so that it can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or blood poison from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

"I think your wife needs a little change."

"Oh, no, doctor, a little change would never satisfy her needs. You don't know that woman."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

IS ISSUING a new policy contract which will give your beneficiary a guaranteed monthly income for life. Write for pamphlet.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Canadian Pacific Economies

The London Statist Favorably Impressed by C.P.R.

In discussing the recent Canadian Pacific report, the London Statist, which is one of the most conservative financial publications in England, has a two-page article headed Canadian Pacific Economies, which says that though the volume of traffic was all that could be desired, 1916 was one of the most difficult years ever experienced. Enormous business had to be handled with a serious shortage of cars, while the cost of material was rising by leaps and bounds, and wages were increasing, and labor was scarce and less efficient. Had not the road been vastly improved in recent years and the capacity greatly increased, serious congestion must have occurred, making proper control over expenditure impossible.

The Statist alludes further to the great improvement in train and carload statistics and to the increased economy shown by the conducting transportation. It thinks that notwithstanding the advancing costs, the net earnings and profits for 1917 will compare favorably with those for 1916, and that there is every likelihood that the growth of the company's activities will prove as useful in the future as in the past.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative of greater or great effectiveness. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During long years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

No Sense of Fitness

"Toor Jones was such an odd, contrary sort of man."

"Yes, indeed. Why, even when he came to die he did it in the living room."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

MARTIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C.B.

MONEY ORDERS

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The Need of Flowers

The need of flowers is rooted deep in universal human nature. Witness the sunflowers beside the poorest shanties, the sickly geranium in the dark tenement house kitchen. For many people flowers are the only accessible form of beauty. What comes to the more favored through music, the drama, painting, landscape, poetry, the subtler aspects and enobling work of beauty upon man—must reach the slums, if at all, through the bright, familiar faces of the flowers. The ministries of flowers also sweeten and strengthen the bonds between one human being and another, and in many a hard lot a flower is the most persuasive evidence that there is goodness at the heart of the world.—The Survey.

Immediately after the war women in France will be permitted to vote on an equality with men at municipal elections.

One Consolation

He—My life without you will be a lonely one.

Heiress—But think how busy you will have to be.

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellent, are in invigorating effect upon the youthful system, remedying fever, biliousness, loss of appetite, feverishness and will admit that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

"I couldn't serve as a juror, Judge; one look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."

She—that's the Attorney for the State."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Children and Meat

Meat Not Necessary for Good Health of Growing Child

It might be well just now, in view of the high price of meat, if Canadian mothers were to revise the meat supply which they have been in the habit of giving their children, and curtail it materially. Doctors have been telling us for years that the average grown person eats far too much meat, and for his health's sake, and if this be so of the adult, what of the children?

It is impossible to set hard and fast rules. Some children, no doubt, require more animal food than others, but the quantity of meat demanded by the appetite depends entirely on habit. That leading an entirely meatless life does no harm to the child is being proved at this moment in Toronto, where mothers are pointing to their healthy children, flourishing with nutrihiil health, and to larger lads, growing straight and tall and strong, their muscles developing and their brains becoming keener day by day. Porridge for building tissue in their systems, and cleansing; vegetables because of their salts and potash; milk for the making of blood—these have all been the staple of the young Canadians generously, and have nourished up systems from which there comes little demand for animal food.

In England, where the science of bringing up children is better understood, perhaps than in any country of the world, young children are given very little meat, and England's chubby, rosy, artless children are world-famous, their latest captives being our own soldiers, who write back to tell us of the charm of the unspoiled English child, friendly, but not forward; companionable, but not precocious, whose manners are as simple as the puddings he gets at the nursery table.—Toronto Globe.

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear you clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't use another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

The E. B. Eddy Company Limited
HULL - CANADA

LAUNDRY BILLS

are unnecessary if you wear
Arlington Collars and Cuffs

They are waterproof and all that is necessary when they become soiled is to wash them with soap and water and they look as good as new. No ironing is necessary. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by the
ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
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Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and Invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Rich Blood and restores the Vital Forces wherever they are wasted. Will promptly cure Nervousness, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Premature Decay, and all Weakness of either sex. Price $1 per box, or two for $5. Can be sent by mail. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Free pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No 1. No 2. No 3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success for Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Premature Old Age, Decline, Consumption, Pulmonary Affections, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Female Complaints, Anaemia, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Rickets, Wasting Diseases of Children, Etc. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes and 1 FREE, $5. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for free pamphlet. Sold by Toronto Druggists. Sold by Windsor Druggists. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)
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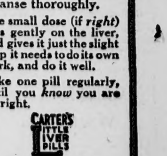
BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE WOOD'S THERAPION IT IS THE BEST. SEND STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS



Few People Know This

Large doses of pills for the liver are not as efficient as small doses.

The big dose purges its way through the system fast, but does not cleanse thoroughly.

The small dose (if *right*) acts gently on the liver, and gives it just the slight help it needs to do its own work, and do it well.

Take one pill regularly, until you *know* you are all right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bears Signature
Brent Good

Colorless faces often show the absence of Iron in the blood.

Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

MEN AT THE DIRECTING CENTRE OF BRITAIN'S VAST FIGHTING MACHINE

IN TOUCH WITH WAR OPERATIONS ON ALL FRONTS

The Seven Men Who Compose the British War Cabinet and Under Whose Guidance the War Operations on the Wide Flung Battle Front are Planned and Put Into Effect

Just now, in England, there is a group known as the "seven men who matter"—seven men who are more important to every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom than anybody else.

They are the seven who direct the war.

These seven men who matter are the prime minister, David Lloyd George; the money minister, Andrew Bonar Law; the labor minister, Arthur Henderson; the two cabinet ministers, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, and two fighting chiefs, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson.

They sit in a plain room, behind a dingy front, in one of the gloomy and greyest little streets in England. In a room at No. 10 Downing street, the brain of the British war executive is constantly at work.

There is the war brain of the Russian troops now in Petrograd; there is the war brain of France in Paris; there is the army direction of the mountain fighters of Italy in Rome, the city of the seven hills; but this one war direction brain is respected, and spoken of as more important than all.

Lloyd George presides, and he, with Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson, and Lord Curzon and Lord Milner form the war cabinet. The other two who make the seven are Admiral Sir John Jellicoe of the navy and General Sir William Robertson of the army. Admiral Jellicoe is the first sea lord and naval head of the admiralty. General Robertson is the chief of the imperial staff and military head of the army.

The great war brain is well supplied with nerves which link up with the fighting machines all over Europe and across the deserts of Africa and by the borders of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where some of its forces are fighting close by the ancient sites of Babylon and Nineveh.

These six sit nearly every day in conference; the five sit every day. In both cases they are able to call in men who know various sections of all the various departments connected with fighting on the sea, on the land, or in the air. If the British war cabinet has to consider the striking of a blow in some new theatre of war, the five must ask Sir John Donald's secret. Admiral Jellicoe hurries across from the admiralty, in naval uniform, peak cap and clanking despatch boxes; General Robertson hurries across Whitehall from the war office. The council is complete.

The prime minister, seated at the head of the table says:

"We want to do so and so in such and such a region."

General Robertson replies that he can spare so many hundreds of thousands of troops to carry out this new phase of the war.

Can they be fed? Instantly, with the ease of a man reaching down a hat from a peg, a profound expert on the rationing of great armies is brought in.

"In how many days can you provide the food for say, a quarter of a million of men at such and such a place, so many hundred miles from any big source of food supply?"

Clearly and quickly the answer is given.

Can that number of men be transported to that place by sea? Admiral Jellicoe looks after that. With his fellow experts at his beck and call, he informs the cabinet, with marvellous speed how many transport ships there are available, how many of the German submarines have been destroyed in that particular region, and what measures are ready to make the voyage of armies across the water almost as safe as a trip on a penny steamer to Kew Gardens on a summer afternoon.

Are there rifles, ammunition, field grenades, barbed wire, planks, timber, leather, iron, copper, explosives and other engines and instruments of war ready in sufficient quantity for the equipment of such a force? Instantly experts who have spent a lifetime in equipping armies, and great masters in the science of ordnance and heads of vast munition factories are called into council.

Thus the new blow is decided upon and all is got ready in smoothness and silence behind the scenes.

Sometimes decisions made and consultations carried on by the seven are of such profound importance that the enemy would give untold gold to know what goes on in the plain room in Downing street. Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle have been seen at 10 Downing street when nearly the whole world thought they were in France.

Sir Douglas Haig can be in the neighborhood of the trenches in the face of the enemy at 6 a.m. and in secret conclave with the British war cabinet at 10 a.m. the same afternoon. Not until he has gone back, and has arrived safely at headquarters in France does the government announce in the daily papers that he has been here.

The prime minister has been about a quarter of a century in parliament, and has held one great office after another in the British cabinet. He has for years been reckoned the most gifted debater in parliament, and is now leader of the house of commons. Lord Curzon has been viceroy of India, ruler of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 people. Lord Milner was an expert on taxation and inland revenue before he went out to do imperial work which led to the establishment of the Union of South Africa under British rule. Arthur Henderson became labor adviser to the government under Mr. Asquith; now he is the labor member of the war cabinet.

Admiral Jellicoe commanded the fleet which secured the safe transport of 7,000,000 by sea.

General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, has risen from the lowest rank in the British army to the high position he now holds.

Hindenburg's Famous Line

Early Attacks by the Allies Forces Germans to Give Ground

Something like 145 square miles of French territory regained; more than 60,000 prisoners taken; from 75,000 to 250,000 killed and stoppage of all plans for a German western front offensive have been the results achieved to date in the great Franco-British offensive.

The figures are purely estimates. Neither the allies nor Germany has yet issued casualty lists for this fighting. The latter is the irregular that it is difficult to figure the total acreage wrested from the invaders. But the defeat of Hindenburg's plans for the summer's fighting have been achieved beyond all doubt.

The strategy of the famous Hindenburg retreat was to force the British and French to make their much advertised spring offensive over ground chosen by the German commander against positions defensively prepared in advance.

Hindenburg selected the last few days of winter as the time in which to make his retreat, figuring it was too early for the spring offensive to begin, and that the spring thaw would come at a time when movement of pursuing troops would be most difficult. However, in order to hamper pursuit, he left a waste every inch of ground. At least three supplementary defence lines to the Hindenburg line were spread over this ground released to the French and British. The Germans figured their line would check all advance and permit withdrawal with a minimum of German losses to the Hindenburg line. Then entrenched along the Hindenburg line, the Germans planned a spring offensive of their own on some other front, confident in the impregnability of this long-prepared line against any Franco-British offensive.

But the French and British pursuit was far more speedy than the Germans had expected. Up to date they did the allies quickly swarm over the first preliminary German defence lines, but they have not yet started their spring offensive several weeks ahead of time. Moreover, instead of directing attacks at the pivots to the north and south of which Hindenburg had swung his retreat, the British struck at the point on this Hindenburg line by capture of Pressoy, Gavrelle and Oppy. To the south, the French pushed back it away around Serny and Craonne. It is around these northern and southern points that the fighting is of fiercest intensity today.

The Hindenburg line is supposed to start somewhere near Queant, which lies midway between Lens and Douai. A so-called "switch-line" presumably links the Queant point to connect with the old German line around Lens. From Drocourt the Hindenburg line swings through Bois Bernard, to Fresnoy, then south to Oppy, through Gavrelle, Roeux, Pelves, Roisy-Nortes Henin, Monchy-Lagache, Beaucourt and to Queant.

This section of the Hindenburg line has been dubbed the "Wotan line" by the Germans after the Norse supreme god. The Wotan line is protected by the so-called Oppy line—Oppy, Gavrelle and Roeux. It has been penetrated at these three points by the British.

From Queant, the Hindenburg line runs through Beaumetz, Villers, Headcourt, Rouel, Vermand, St. Quentin, LeFere Laon, Sissonne, Craonne, across the Aisne and down to a point north of Rheims.

This section, from Queant south, has been called the "Siegfried line" by the Germans after the Norse supreme hero. It has been penetrated at Craonne and near Rheims by the French.

Rally Round the Hoe, Boys!

We'll rally round the hoe, boys, and join the rankers' ranks, and the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" We'll train the crops to grow, boys, as tillers of the soil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Where there is work to do, boys, we'll gather on the spring-time call, the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" To duty we'll be true, boys, and till the vacant lot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!" Nature, our master, will aid in our need. Down with the tater; up with the weed! So we'll rally round the hoe, boys, and train the crops to grow, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The New Armada

It is a wonderful armada that we are about to create. Some of the ships will be torpedoed and sent to the bottom of course; that is to be expected. But it is fair to believe that when the war is ended there will still survive a fine great fleet that can be profitably employed in the channels of peaceful commerce.—Providence Journal.

Prussianized Germans

This American Declares the German Must Be Punished Through Its People

C.B. Pye, of Portland, Oregon, wrote the following to the Telegram of that city: Much is being said about the president's statement that we are not warring upon the German people but upon the German government.

We do not desire needlessly to offend our neighbors, but today we are all Americans first, and should not, and must not, deceive ourselves.

We are prone to think of Germany as the Germany of Kant and Goethe. But it is no longer so. Since the Franco-Prussian war of nearly a half century ago Germany has been so thoroughly Prussianized that today it is the land of Bernhardi and the kaiser, particularly the kaiser. Less than a month ago I heard a young German assert, without shame, in fact boastfully, that if ordered to do so by the kaiser he would shoot his own brother. Apparently there are no William Tells among them.

The outrageous doctrine that might is right along with the idea of Deutschland uber alles, is so imbued in the present generation of Germans that arrogance dominates all kindness, generosity, and magnanimity are misunderstood and lost upon them. The noble traits are reserved upon as weaknesses, and those who practice it towards them as weaklings.

The chivalrous French and British were staggered at this discovery, when we have seen a hundred examples of it in the treatment of ourselves by Bethmann-Hollweg, who typifies their duplicity and Machiavellianism.

Their teaching that "might is right" justifies all else they do. When war broke I had a nephew and two nieces in the country upon which Prussian ruthlessness was first vented—Belgium. Also I have five nephews at the front; one dead, and four fighting and from these I have learned much that never appeared in the papers, and the half has never yet been told.

One nephew was at Sucla bay, and put in 26 months in the Dardanelles campaign. He was a chaplain-but worked much with the ambulance corps in surgeons, and had an opportunity to compare the German soldier with the Turk and others. I see nothing literally to choose between them.

Compared with the German, the Turk is a gentleman. He never used the white flag to decoy, nor fired upon the non-combatants and ambulance and litter bearers. But nothing was sacred to the Hun. Prisoners were treated by the Turks as well as circumstances permitted, and he shared his meagre rations with them; so when we took them prisoners and we recently captured 3,000 of them just east of the Suez canal—our fellows gave them food and water, and treated them to cigarettes. But the German is a liar and a thief by nature, and not to be trusted under oath.

"The English despise the German because he does not 'play the game,' and our boys should be taught the kind of enemy they are about to meet."

Your counsel would punish a government except through its people, and as ravening wolves, and sneaking coyotes are to be exterminated so that peaceful and useful animals may survive, so must this Prussian beast be conquered to save civilization to the world.

Barbarities of Turks in Armenia

Wholesale Massacres of Women and Children and Hundreds Tortured to Death

More than one million Armenians have lost their lives since the beginning of the war as a result of the inhuman barbarities practised by the Turks. Henry Morganthau, former ambassador to Turkey, declared in an address delivered in New York.

"Among the methods of extermination employed," Mr. Morganthau said, "were confiscation of property, forced exorbitant contributions, tortures, pillaging of homes under the guise of searching for arms, beating their victims to death and torturing them beyond imagination, forced conversion to Mohammedanism, deportations and massacres, general and wholesale, women, children and old people not being spared.

"The commercial and other successes of the Armenians irritated the Turks, who utilized the weapon. The Mohammedans will never have Christians or Jews as their equals."

Mr. Morganthau refuted a report that large amounts of money contributed in this country for Armenian relief have remained in the treasuries of the authorities raising the funds because the entrance of the United States into the war closed all avenues of transmission.

"Far from having money remain in the treasuries of these societies," Mr. Morganthau said, "the treasury is at this moment $40,000 overdrawn."

The War and Socialism

The war has advanced socialistic doctrines. It has done more than all the movements of peace times to reduce the world's contempt and ridicule that the socialists call the capitalistic element.

Nevertheless, the bitterest opponents of the war are our socialistic leaders. They are less reconciled than ever. We have seen a hundred examples of it in the treatment of ourselves by Bethmann-Hollweg, who typifies their duplicity and Machiavellianism.

Their teaching that "might is right" justifies all else they do. When war broke I had a nephew and two nieces in the country upon which Prussian ruthlessness was first vented—Belgium. Also I have five nephews at the front; one dead, and four fighting and from these I have learned much that never appeared in the papers, and the half has never yet been told.

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Battle of World for Freedom

Great Boer Leader Gives Clear Cut Reason Why South Africa Fights For Britain

General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, speaking at an Empire dinner in London yesterday, said:

"I am a barbarian from the veldt, a Boer who fought for three years against you when you were very wrong indeed.

"However, we have helped to conquer England so you back to the right road of freedom and liberty, and on that road you are now making the biggest struggle of your whole history. I am fighting with you, and not I alone, but thousands of my old companions of the Boer war.

"What has brought these men into the struggle? I do not think it is love of the British Empire. It is that they feel what you all feel—that the greatest issues of mankind and most spiritual forces of the human race are at stake.

"Either we are going into the future under the drill sergeant on Prussian lines, or we shall move forward in freedom and concord. It is not the battle of the British Isles or the British Empire, it's the battle of the world, not only for what we achieved I hope we may be all happy to know that we fought for lasting peace for mankind and that centuries wars will not be heard of again on earth."

Premier Lloyd George said he was much amazed on visiting a certain South African camp to find South Africans and Britishers not speaking of English. It was difficult for them to understand words of command. When he asked them why they spoke Dutch it was truly wonderful to think of the splendid services these men had rendered to the empire. To him, it was a wonderful thing—English, Dutch and South Africans uniting in order to lay once and for all the beast they could give for the good cause.

It was a great privilege to live in such times, and to take part in this great struggle for humanity.

The Gray Flour Proposal

Arguments Advanced in Favor of Retaining White Flour

Something like seventy-one per-cent. of the wheat kernel is utilized in the making of white flour. It is strongly urged that a larger share of the kernel should now be utilized for human food, by requiring the millers to produce a whole wheat flour" to the exclusion of the present refined white product. The Department of Agriculture, it is said, will be seriously considering methods by which this change can be enforced.

The use of the bran and germs which seem sound at first thought, but which prove very far from sound when carefully examined in the light of all the facts.

If the residual parts of the wheat, known as middlings, shorts and bran, were waste products, there might be little question about the propriety of their being used in grinding them up with what now goes into the flour. The claim that the "whole wheat" or "gray flour" so produced is a more healthful food than the white flour would demonstrated, support the argument.

But these bran products are not waste products. They form a considerable share of the cattle-and poultry feed of the country. They are transformed into meat and eggs. Thus each kernel of wheat discharges two functions. Nearly three-fourths of it goes into human food directly, while the other quarter produces human food indirectly through the medium of animals.

If these bran stuffs were suddenly and completely taken out of the market as feed for cattle and poultry, the demand mean the substitution of other feeds, such as high-priced corn, and the consequent boosting of the price of producing beef, dressed poultry and eggs.

It is more than doubtful whether anything would be gained economically by increasing the amount of flour produced from our wheat, if the increase is gained at the expense of higher prices for other foodstuffs.

Other considerations enter into the problem, such as the fact that gray flour does not keep as well as white, and is more subject to serious hindrance in storing, shipping and retaining.—Minneapolis Journal.

Mankind Will See Things as They Are

Dr. Macallum Tells Royal Society What he Expects After the War

"It is my firm conviction that had the allied nations cultivated the sciences as they must do henceforth, they would have been no war such as this."

This was the dictum of Dr. A. B. Macallum, F.R.S., University of Toronto, in his presidential address on "The Old Knowledge and the New," before the Royal Society of Canada.

Mankind today, as a result of this war, has parted with some fondly cherished illusions, he stated. It was a dark and sombre picture that had been cast on the screen of life as the war was over.

"It will indeed be a new world and a new age. All the old shibboleths will be discarded and mankind will see things as they are," he asserted. "The old policy of protection, the laissez-faire doterine, individualism, socialism and all the creeds and political cries will be only memories from the past, because the conditions to be will refuse to be solved by doctrinaires and idealists."

"When I saw Smith last he was crowing over his new car."

"Now I see him last he was growling under it."

THE DESTINY OF EUROPE MAY BE SHAPED DURING NEXT SIX MONTHS

A VERY CRITICAL TIME AHEAD FOR THE ALLIES

Before the Coming Winter the War may be Won by a Decisive Battle on the West Front, as, Sooner or Later, the Germans Will be Brought Definitely to Bay by the Allies

In six months time we shall know the best or the worst.

The best will be that the spring of summer and early autumn offensive of the Allies will have fatally crushed Germany and made her complete defeat only a matter of a few weeks; the worst will be that Germany, by averting a heavily punishing battle by systematic retreat, will have delayed the allied hope of victory until a future time not strictly to be defined.

What is eminently true is that the progress which the Allies make before the winter rain and snow limit active warfare will pre-determine the duration of the present conflict.

In six months' time we shall know the results of the submarine campaign. If an hour far short of the hour of starving us out the enemy has failed. Alternatively, we shall know to a ship what the Germans have stemmed the progress of starvation in their own midst. The next six months will be pregnant with the fate of Europe.

The Germans realize the significance of the year ahead. They feel that what happens then may settle their destiny. History has no more vivid example of a nation fearful of disaster than Germany today, apprehending the probable consequences of the next six months.

By every ounce of energy in her composition Germany will strive to survive the coming spring, summer and autumn. After then the prospect is still dark as ever, for Germany is in the position of a gambler who wastes his entire substance, believing that if he can only last out long enough his luck is bound to turn.

"But let six months pass," argues the enemy, "and who knows what unforeseen circumstances in the Allied camp; the unexpected is always happening, and who, two years ago, was going to have prophesied the end of czarism?"

The enemy then, plays for time. He has staked almost everything on the success of his submarine campaign, and he awaits its fruits. If the campaign is successful, all is well; if the results falsify his hopes, then should he be still unbeaten on land, he will look for another opportunity for a further throw of the dice.

On the other hand time is no longer on the side of the Allies in the sense that it was when the Entente powers were mobilizing their resources. Food and finance now must be taken into consideration, and it is clearly to the Allies' advantage that they should exercise their purpose as quickly as possible.

Had the Germans elected to stand on the defensive in the Somme area we could safely have prophesied victory for the Allies by the end of the year. They would have driven in their front and routed them, very much the same as General Maude's troops routed the Turks on the Tigris.

The Germans knew what was coming for them, and they quit in time. Refusing battle they have delayed the issue, and there is no telling when and where they will stand to meet the assault of the Franco-British armies, or when and where Hindenburg will use the manoeuvring mass, accumulated from the divisions released by the shortening of his line, and by the disbanding of his army of Russian prisoners.

Some time before the summer campaign will be able to calculate to a nicety what new accession of food supplies is available to relieve the hunger of the population. Thereafter, as the weeks creep round, the sign manual of Fate will be written in flaming letters over the face of Europe.

Everywhere there will be food shortage, the only difference between Germany and the countries of the Allies being one of degree. Should her submarine campaign fail, or the submarine campaign be matching with her U-boats have destroyed a sufficient number of ships to bring hunger to our doors.

Civilization gets its breath, will have but one thought: Who will starve first?

On Austria and Turkey the seeds of revolution will have been sown, and, about this time, the kaiser should know whether those allies of his are to be more of a hindrance than a help to him. Bulgaria, which entered the war believing that a victory for the central powers was only a matter of a few months' time, may, very well be holding out through two years' prepared line in Picardy.

We should see the German leaders viewing, so hopeless fashion, the 1918 winter food prospects, and discontent and rebellion sweeping violently through Austria-Hungary.

If I do sanguine to believe that we will see the end of the war, but it is reasonable to believe that the end of the war will be in sight.—From Answers, London.

British Troops Show Supremacy

In Matter of Guns Celebrated Writer Points Out Proposition in Favor at 400 to 70

In an open letter addressed to The London Chronicle, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle points out that "it may be of interest to remind readers how completely, judged by every test, the British soldiers have mastered the Germans during the war.

Although a foolish gibe of the Emperor, he goes on, and the consistent sneers of the German press, which made mercy for us long over our attempts to raise an army, it is instructive to get down to the actual figures, which would be infinitely more favorable if it were not for the losses in the first week of actual fighting, when we were in the presence of forces which outnumbered us by five to one.

In prisoners we have at least double the British prisoners in Germany being about 30,000 in number, while we have close upon 70,000 Germans. Only during the Mons retreat have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 15,000 men.

On the other hand, on the Marne, at Loos, again and again at the Somme, and now at Arras and Vimy Ridge, we have made captures which run into thousands.

The comparison of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Mons retreat may be put at about the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of Le Cateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted upon the fingers on one's hands. There were two at the La Basse action in October, 1914, four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 23, 1915, and possibly one or two at different times, but the total certainly could not exceed 70.

Against this, we have up to date taken about 400 guns in the fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the battle of Arras alone on the first battle day. Six were taken by the Lincolns on September 9, and about a dozen more were finally established during the Marne retreat. Twenty-one were taken at Loos.

Altogether our total amounts approximately to 400 guns, as against 70 which we have lost.

Nor is that all. Some prominence could be given to such figures in those little neutral countries where we are not yet established. Even a man-at-arms soldier has found his master. The superstitution of Prussian supremacy never existed more in our garrison halls, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Let our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has made the less been gladly because the brave claves led by clever friends can and will be beaten by freemen led by gentlemen.

Plan to Restore Ruined Cities after War

U. S. College Men Would Undertake the Work

It was stated at Washington recently that Ambassador Jusserand has forwarded to the French and Belgian governments a unique offer on the part of the United States students to aid in rebuilding the devastated regions of those countries as rapidly as the work of reconstruction can be done.

The plan is to send city-beautiful units of architects and engineers to Europe to reconstruct the ruined municipalities along model lines, in order that the war zone in France and Belgium may be made one of the most beautiful regions on earth.

Dr. Edmund James James, president of the University of Illinois, brought the offer to Ambassador Jusserand. The university at Urbana-Champaign, where it will organ a special city-planning school, in order to train professionals for service in these units.

Each unit, Dr. James explained, will consist of an architect, a landscape architect, an electrical engineer, a highway civil engineer, a municipal and an economist. The training school which will offer special courses of the university's school of architecture and its various engineering schools, will teach the co-operation necessary to make the building units effective. The course will last two years, at the end of which time it is hoped to send the first units abroad.

"How was your speech received at the club?"

"Pine. Why, they congratulated me heartily. In fact, one of the members came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself that it was the best thing I had ever done."

"In the olden times a gentleman used to call upon a lady with much formality and stately ceremony."

"Well?"

"Now he merely drives up and honks for her to come out."

WHAT LITTLE BOYS WILL WEAR THIS SUMMER

EVERY mother's son wants to be a man, and he objects strenuously to any attempt a woman makes to dress him in any style that savors of femininity. Experience or observation will show that this is true of the youngest lad, and therefore a mother has to be very careful in her selection of styles for her young hopeful. Sometimes it is a problem to find the right style or to get variety, but this summer offers much help along this line, as can be noted in the models shown.

A very simple suit is the green-and-white one consisting of a white percale blouse and green chambray trousers. There is just the amount of smocking introduced on the blouse to give it decoration without making it too feminine in appearance. The wide belt of percale is a noteworthy feature.

Will piping ever lose its popularity? It seems not, and it is just as suitable for boys' clothes as for the clothes of grown-ups. Proof of this statement is to be found in the buff linen suit piped with brown linen. The manner in which the yoke extends in pointed tabs down the front makes for individuality. The pleated blouse is a pleasing contrast to the first model described, which is a strictly shirtwaist fashion.

The extended yoke idea is again introduced on the blue-and-white model, and is successful in uniting the two pieces forming the suit. The blue portion is of linen, while lawn forms the main part of the blouse and the bands at the top of the pockets.

The woman who claims that little boys cannot be dressed as attractively as little girls should glance at the pink-and-white suit with its unusual pocket and belt arrangement. The little revers and the outstanding collar are details that add to the attractiveness of the model. Attention is drawn to the hat which the little fellow wears. Could anything be more suitable for the little man's head and for sunny days? The mushroom shape is always a safe selection when one is in doubt. Just by way of a change, the one side can be turned up when the wearer or the mother so desires.

Another type of jacket suit is that of white linen. The side fastening not only breaks the monotony but it balances the important pocket, which is made conspicuous by a band of blue linen. Blue linen is also used for the collar and for the bands on the cuffs, belt and bottom of the pants.

Famous New York Homes

Nothing Was Too Good for the Allied Missions

In England when a distinguished guest visits the nation he is lodged at one of the Royal palaces; in Canada he goes to the government house or a hotel; in the Argentine he is entertained in a mansion provided for the purpose by La Presna, the great newspaper; in the United States the millionaires are the hosts. Two of the finest homes in the world were at the disposal of General Joffre, M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour on the occasion of their short stay in New York. If two had not been enough, no doubt they could have had a dozen more. In this event, however, they probably could have picked out only three in New York, and maybe in all the whole United States, that would have vied with the Astor mansion and the Frick residence, which were their temporary homes. Only the Clark mansion, whose architecture somebody once referred to as "frozen ragtime," and the Carnegie house, rival the Astor and Frick mansions in attracting the attention of visitors.

It was fitting that the Astor home should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Balfour in view of the sentimental character of the family, which, though originally Dutch, may now claim to be half English and half American. The Astor home, as most visitors to New York do not need to be reminded, is on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and is undoubtedly the most famous of the old houses in the city, just as the Frick mansion is the most famous of the newer palaces. It was built for Mrs. William Astor, for many years the acknowledged ruler of New York society. It was reported on one occasion that Mrs. Astor had her name copyrighted so that her visiting cards bore only the simple and unostentatious inscription, "Mrs. Astor." Of this grand dame it was also said that when she drove down 11th avenue it was her custom to bow right and left to the peasants as though she were a queen leading a procession.

It was this Mrs. Astor, who in collaboration with Ward McAllister, the male leader of New York society, coined the phrase "the four hundred." In making up a list of those who might be invited to her parties she found that there were just about four hundred entitled to the distinction, and the fact being noised abroad in the newspapers, the phrase became a household word. Some of the most gorgeous entertainments ever pulled off in New York took place at the Astors'. The home is really two houses, but able to be thrown into one for doings of a particularly impressive nature. One home was occupied by Mrs. Astor, and the other by John Jacob Astor, jr. When the latter perished on the Titanic his widow inherited the house, but a clause in the Astor will provided that in the event of marrying again the home should revert to her stepson, Vincent Astor. The widow chose another husband, and so the mansion is now the property of the young man.

Apart from its inhabitants the chief charm of the Astor home consists of its vases, bronze groups, gold and silver ware, tapestries and paintings. There is a celebrated portrait of Mrs. Astor by Carolus Durran; a Troyon of a dog driving sheep, or, in other words of several sheep being driven by a dog; Geromet's "Turkish Bath-ers;" works by Meissonier, Detaille, Cort's "Nest," and many other notable performances by the French school. If the Balfour party has the time to examine closely the treasures of the mansion it will find that they are worthy of the honor that has been done it by its guests. In time to come, no doubt, the room that Mr. Balfour frequented, the cooking conveniences that were not disdained by his suite, will take their places in American lore with the English homes in which King Charles postponed the last hair-dressing of or in which Queen Elizabeth gave the feminine counterparts of what another sex and in less exalted circumstances were badly mentioned as snores.

It was the Frick home that Joffre, Viviani and the other members of the French mission sought forgetfulness of the troubles. The Frick home cost $5,000,000, thus making ordinary Hindenburg lines look cheap. It is on Fifth avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, where the old Lenox library used to stand. Its houses one of the greatest collections of paintings in the possession of a private individual. Mr. Frick bought at the Morgan sale the famous Fragonard panels, which the late J. P. Morgan had purchased for $350,000. It is said that they cost the steel magnate no much less than a million and a quarter of dollars. In order that the treasures might be properly housed he had his drawing room remodeled and extended to twice its normal size. In addition to are scores of other famous works of art, mostly French, which these distinguished Frenchmen will be familiar with if they have read the popular French magazines in the past few months. In fine, New York has taken extreme measures to make the "hero of the Marne," M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour and their entourages feel at ease and in the midst of loving friends during their stay in the American metropolis.

The Menace of Unpreparedness

The graves in France and Flanders, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, on the Persian Gulf, and wherever the men of empire have paid the supreme sacrifice, are proof of the failure of an unorganized empire and evidence of the necessity for organization. Men who refuse to give thought to the true situation and who blind their eyes to the tremendous price we have paid for unpreparedness are unworthy of public confidence and are a menace in public life.—Toronto News.

Hot Corner on Tigris

How British Gunboats Put the Retreating Turks to Rout

Edmund Candler, press correspondent with the Mesopotamian army, sends this interesting story of fight on the Tigris below Bagdad between the flotilla of gunboats and the retreating Turks:

"Our gunboats and cavalry have turned the Turkish retreat into a rout. The Tigris flows back on itself in fifteen months for this chance. On either side, Turkish artillery and machine gun teams dug themselves in at the apex of the bend, raked the gunboats as they were coming and going, and fired pointblank at them as they passed.

"Four 12-pounder pom-poms and machine guns enfiladed the position as the vessels went by pounding the British trenches at 300 yards. It was a hot corner for us. Both the quartermaster and pilot in the conning-tower of one of the monitors were shot dead, and the captain entered just in time to save the vessel from running full steam ashore.

"Swinging round the bend at 16 knots, the fleet reached a point where the river comes to a reach of fifth and their machine guns played havoc with the Turkish transport and gun teams. More enemy guns were abandoned. Our horse artillery got on to them at the same time, and afterwards we found the Turkish dead on the road. There was every sign of panic and rout—bullocks still alive and mysteriously entangled in traces of trench mortar carriages, broken wheels, cast equipment, overturned limbers and tends of live shells of various calibres scattered over the country for miles. Every bend of the river held its tale of confusion and flight. Here there was a field post office with Turkish money orders circulating in every direction. There was a brand new Mercedes motor car held up for want of petrol carloads of ammunition, quartermasters' boots, oil drums; things destroyed or half destroyed.

"Everywhere carcasses of stock which could not keep up with the rout and white columns of smoke rising from the burning villages. There was enough litter by the road to keep the army in fuel for weeks. Here and there the field guns with their 12-cm. field guns with their breech-locks removed, but buried too hastily near by, and betrayed by an entrenchment tool.

"The gunboats, while keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, were also engaging the enemy's shipping at an extreme range. Two vessels were soon secured—one of which had a thousand Turkish wounded and sick on board—and Firefly, the gunboat lost by us at Ctesiphon, was next captured. A third ship, the Pioneer, which the enemy set on fire was saved. We captured Baghdadi, and place yielded a great quantity of bridging material, ordnance stores, ammunition carts, tents, telephone cots, trench mortars and a number of abandoned guns lying half in the water on the left bank. By this time the enemy were moving in broad front as a disorganized rabble, no longer in organized columns of fours."

Girls Beating Krupp

Girl Munition Workers in England Doing Good Work

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes of an explosives factory as follows: But now we went to the further end, where this dull porridge is finally seasoned into the fit food for our hungry guns. How hungry those guns are our minds can hardly conceive. We can never beat Hindenburg until we have beaten Krupp, and that is what these laughing Inkski girls of Mooraide and elsewhere are going to do. Hats off to the women of Britain! Even in the discussions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their votes. Because they have helped to save the state should be allowed to help to guide it.

To the factory once more then, past passing great power houses and central controls upon the way, and there we saw preparing our explosives the stuff like brown sugar being squeezed into brown macaroni and finally dried into hard, shiny lignite, which are cut up and blended so as to get a standard strength. Here supervision is very strict, for the cause. Girls have been known, out of love for Tommy, to put an extra pinch in their pans, but they don't, of course, of entirely upsetting its ballistic qualities. We take it for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere slit in the ground. I saw with my own eyes a house of 6,000 tons lifted off the face of the earth at the fourth round. When you see the girls blending the stuff with the utmost care to get the absolute standard you begin to understand what lies behind it.

Argentina's Wheat Supply

Reports that Argentina had a 'large quantity' of wheat available for export were categorically denied by Senor Pueyrredon, minister of foreign affairs and agriculture. "We have every interest in exporting our products," he said, "but unfortunately we actually have not enough for more wheat before the new crop. This crop, I estimate, will be early and abundant. In some regions it has already begun to grow. The area sown, added the minister, was greater this year than last.

Troublemakers are as plentiful as peacemakers are scarce.

The Clashing Ideals

This Is a War Between Organized Paganism and Organized Christianity

The ideal of autocracy is organized paganism. The ideal of democracy is organized Christianity. In the United States, England, France, Italy and now in Russia, the officials of the governments are the servants of the people; in Germany the people are the servants of the officials. Over twenty years ago Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" noted the contrasting tendencies in Germany toward autocracy and in the rest of western Europe toward democracy.

"The emperor is indeed an ardent believer in the new monarchial theory which has recently come into vogue in Germany—a theory that decries universal suffrage and proclaims the military monarchy as the best possible form of governmentmthis furnishing one of many examples of the way the end of the century is rejecting the principles and reversing the conclusions that have been laboriously developed during the last hundred years. The fact is that even after the battle of Sadowa a profound change has been coming over the German character. The dreamy, poetical, mystical temperament has given way before the hard, practical, organizing spirit of the Prussian. The unity of the fatherland which the dreamers failed to accomplish was accomplished about by means of the sergeant, and hence the nation is ruled by his methods."

Under the drill sergeant is endeavoring to impose his methods on all Europe. A nation possessed by the spirit of paganism and avowing its principle that the princes should exercise dominion over the people has entered upon a crusade to impose that principle as a law on nations which have imbibed the spirit of Christianity and have organized their political and educational systems on the principle that "whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The cruelties perpetrated by German soldiers under the commands of their superior officers have appalled and horrified all Christendom. But, however they might have horrified, they should not have surprised us. When people revolt against pagan power, pagan power knows no mercy in quelling the revolt. It recognizes no virtue in the ruler but authority, no virtue in the ruled but submission. In 1913 a member of the German Reichstag repeating what in substance had been repeated by various German authors during nearly half a century, wrote:

"In warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides in the ability with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to wipe out London by a method in a single session, it is more humane to do so than to allow a single one of our German comrades to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a cure would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Heartless deliberating, sentimentality, and consideration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided unscrupulous and overpowering display of efficacy, and victory follows."—From the Outlook, New York.

The Perfect Woman

She is 40, Mother of Five Children, Religious, Athletic and Learned

"The Perfect Woman" has just been defined by a conference in Liverpool of teachers from the girls' schools throughout England. It is the result of their united efforts. "The perfect woman is forty, is married, and is the mother of five children. She is in happy circumstances, living in a beutiful part of the country, a few miles from a good town. She is the centre of a good home, in which there is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort, and where good taste in everything visible, in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper ornaments, clothes.

"The ideal woman is sensible and business-like, and her home is a place of peace. She is practical and interested in politics, and does all she can to remove the causes of suffering among the poor. She is a delightful companion, and has a gift for friendship. She is a religious woman, and tries to fulfil her duty toward God and toward other people.

"She takes walks, rides bicycles, climbs, swims, dances, plays games, and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She has a thorough knowledge of it. She knows how to invest money. She can use a typewriter. She is a great reader, besides her own, and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metal work, lace-bobinding and embroidery."

Saskatchewan Heads List

It was recently announced that Saskatchewan has headed the list of all the provinces of Canada in the amount of money contributed to Belgian relief during the month of March, this province's donations amounting to $32,949, as compared with $19,021 for Ontario and $6,000 for British Columbia, the third highest province. Now comes announcement of the Red Cross contributions for March, showing Saskatchewan at the top of the list with $26,450, Ontario second with $22,624 and Manitoba third with $10,848. The people of Saskatchewan may well be proud of the showing their province is making. Let the good work be kept up. —Regina Leader.

Prisoners of War in Germany

Investigation Shows That Men Now Receive All Parcels Formerly Held Up by Enemy

The terrific strain under which British prisoners of war in Germany many have labored since the ban on the individual sending of parcels to prisoners was removed on December 1, has at last lifted—at least for the time being. For eight weeks preceding the 1st of February, and the first days of March, not a parcel reached the unfortunate captive. The people at home were frantic when letter after letter arrived saying that no food was being received. The tendency all around was to blame the Canadian Red Cross in England for not doing its duty systematically. A letter received from Pte. J. Speirs, prisoner of war was recently given to the Free Press. An investigation was made of the whole matter, and everything points to the fact that for two months the German hold up all parcels in transit, and that the men got them at last as many as twelve in one lot.

The following is a report given by the Hon. Robert Rogers in reply to a cable which was sent him while in London recently by the Manitoba Red Cross asking: "Are parcels through heaven and earth" to get parcels through.

"Your cable received. The first thing this morning I went to Hodder and there met Mrs. Riversdale Bulkeley, who is working splendidly in hand and we went into all matters. The real difficulty is that transportation obstructs prevented parcels reaching Germany during the past eight weeks. This has caused a tremendous amount of trouble, but it was entirely uncontrollable, and apparently the Red Cross office are doing all that can be possibly done. I cannot find that they are to blame, from the examination I was able to make this morning. I made it clear that your only desire was to help prisoners and to relieve pressure in London office here.

"However, the difficulty in this is that the government here have found it impossible to get parcels sent direct by reason of the fact that it was discovered that spies in Canada were transmitting information of information to Germany through parcels, which, the government felt, had to be stopped. And, in order that the rule is now that no parcel can be accepted from the Red Cross here unless it is opened by the censor, and in that way passes the censor. I think the new plan now of having parcels sent here to be sent on to England instead of one by express will greatly improve conditions."

The London Daily Star of May 15 prints a cable dispatch, which states that the Canadian Red Cross in London has received 1,000 parcels recently from Germany acknowledging parcels just received. One man acknowledges receipt of twelve food parcels simultaneously. The men say most of the goods arrive in good order. The following is a quotation from the dispatch:—

"One escaped prisoner who recently reached London said: 'If the men complain about poor quality of the stuff sent them, don't listen. If they complain about the quantity, they have grounds for it.

"Pte. J.H. Batchelor, 77930, who recently escaped from Germany by dropping from a train and getting clear into the woods, says tinned goods are often missing from parcels, German guards telling the prisoners such things will be given to the British wounded. Batchelor added that all soap has been taken from prisoners."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Prohibiting Export

No More Canadian Wheat to Be Sent to Neutral Nations

The exportation of Canadian wheat to neutral countries has been stopped by a prohibitory order to that effect has been passed.

This decision has been reached by the government after representations of the food situation in Canada and the advanced prices of foodstuffs. It is understood that no licenses will grant any further licenses for the exportation of wheat and flour to other than British and allied countries.

The order will cut off trade in these commodities with countries such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Considerable tonnage is reported to be available on the Atlantic waiting to carry wheat to the countries affected by this prohibition.

Reprisals Necessary

Barbarities Committed by Germans Must Be Checked

A fine old clergyman in the Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, born in 1848, and Archbishop of Canterbury for many years, a great scholar he knew much about wars without ever seeing a tented field or a trench at the front. His greatest in the the house of lords against the bombardment of Freiburg by British and German aviators, in which eleven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, according to German statements, was unanswerable. He does not believe in "reprisals."

Yet the answer of Lord Curzon is irrefutable. The sinking of hospital ships by German submarines in the nature of things cannot be punished by a counter crime. Reprisals can only be brought home to germany by reprisals, in themselves inhumane, absolutely unjustified as such to the whole civilized world.

It is with reluctance that "English men face this necessity. They regret the fate of non-combatants. But in some way, barbarities by Germans must be checked, and this is the only remedy known to the traditions of war, the only remedy that usually results in the lessening of modern intelligence.—From the Brooklyn Eagle.

In Mesopotamia

The Days of Muddle are Ended by General Maude

Nothing more efficient than the lines of communications and supplies of the British forces in Mesopotamia can well be imagined. The days of muddle are ended and order has been evolved out of chaos. All that human agency can do has been and is being done to turn past failures to success and prevent future breakdowns in organization.

Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a well-thought-out plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra are now on an adequate scale. Stores in abundance are available and methodically controlled. Medical equipment has been introduced on a lavish scale. An ample water supply is assured at every base and camp.

Sanitation has been taken in hand. An anti-fly crusade is being carried on, though any appreciable diminution of the fly plague can only be achieved by persistent effort and after long time. The construction of public works, houses, stores, electric light plants, waterworks, wharfage, docks, roads and railways goes merrily on, and on so large a scale and in so thorough a way as to be surprising if the inhabitants of the country interpret these activities as denoting permanence on the part of the British visitor to remain permanently in Mesopotamia.

The feeding of the troops from the firing line to the base is excellent, and in the army canteens there is an abundance of purchasable necessaries and luxuries.

From Basra to Sheik Saad one may travel in considerable comfort in one of the "P" boats of newest design, admirably adapted for their purpose, which is that of a ferryboat. These boats are used for the rapid evacuation of wounded when heavy fighting is going on. What is wanted for this purpose is as much clear deck space as possible and no frills. The boats are admirably designed, adequately staffed and equipped with every conceivable comfort.

Sheik Saad is the jumping-off place for troops, stores and ammunition brought up, and for the transfer from river to railway transmitting loads of sick and wounded going down to the base hospitals. Sheik Saad itself has two hospitals, one for Indians and one for Europeans, and also a large casualty clearing station. Excellent arrangements exist for the feeding the wounded all along the line, and on arrival at rail-head, and though the question of the amount of casualties is mostly of quite brief duration, the facilities are as complete as those of a hospital in England.

During the storming of Sanna-y-Yat by the allies bombardment began at 10 o'clock; the first wounded were in the field ambulance at noon, by 1 p.m. the wounded were on their way down stream, their wounds dressed, their stomachs well filled, their comfort assured.

The hottest of the hot weather is now at hand with all its attendant discomforts and difficulties which nature in Mesopotamia flings in the path of the military commander. The sick rate, the climate, the flood, the flies and the heat combine to make the conduct of a campaign in the Tigris Valley during the summer months a task of stupendous difficulty. The difficulties are being tackled and overcome with success.

What She Wanted

An Old Lady With an Appetite and the Bell Cord

An old lady was taking her first railway journey. She noticed the bell cord overhead, and ,turning to a little boy who was sitting across the aisle, said, "Sonny, what is that for?"

"That, ma'am,' he said, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "is to ring when you want something to eat."

Shortly afterward the old lady rushed wildly up the aisle and pulled the cord a vigorous yank. The train was in the middle of a trestle, the engineer thought the train had jumped, slacken speed, windows were thrown open, questions were asked, and confusion reigned among the unwary travelers. The old lady sat calmly through it all.

Presently the conductor came running through the car. "Who pulled that bell?" he roared.

"I did," replied the old lady, meekly.

"What do you want?" asked the conductor impatiently.

"Well," she replied, meditatingly, "you may bring me a ham sandwich and a cup of tea."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Switchback Railway in Japan

One of the curiosities of Japan is the "push-man" train, a little railway which runs for nineteen miles along the seacoast between Atami and Odawara, taking four hours to complete the journey. The carriages are pushed up the hills, hauled and pushed uphill by coolies, and then allowed to run down the other side by their own momentum, the coolies jumping on behind. When skirting precipices and rounding the curves of which there are several on the line, the trip becomes somewhat exciting; the sensation is rather like being in a runaway switchback car.

Murders Per Million

For every million inhabitants Canada has each year three murders; Great Britain ten; France fourteen and Belgium sixteen. In the United States there are every year 129 murders per million inhabitants. In one single year over 11,000 men and women and children are murdered. One murderer in seventy-five pays the death penalty and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score.

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"Well," she replied, meditatingly, "you may bring me a ham sandwich and a cup of tea."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Switchback Railway in Japan

One of the curiosities of Japan is the "push-man" train, a little railway which runs for nineteen miles along the seacoast between Atami and Odawara, taking four hours to complete the journey. The carriages are pushed up the hills, hauled and pushed uphill by coolies, and then allowed to run down the other side by their own momentum, the coolies jumping on behind. When skirting precipices and rounding the curves of which there are several on the line, the trip becomes somewhat exciting; the sensation is rather like being in a runaway switchback car.

Murders Per Million

For every million inhabitants Canada has each year three murders; Great Britain ten; France fourteen and Belgium sixteen. In the United States there are every year 129 murders per million inhabitants. In one single year over 11,000 men and women and children are murdered. One murderer in seventy-five pays the death penalty and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score.

Germany's Huge Human Sacrifice

Continue to Lose Men in Order to Stave Off Defeat

When the war is over the percentage of men killed and disabled in Germany will vastly exceed that of any of the other forces. But since the time that she holds are getting very short, she is still able to man them. She has more than 4,000,000 to start with. Her own limit she allows is the loss of more than 4,000,000 which means a permanent loss of about 2,000,000. Such figures as I can get suggest that her loss has been much greater, perhaps her permanent loss has been 3,000,000. But 5,000,000 are all that are needed to hold her lines and give her such reserves as she yet needs, however greatly she may be outnumbered.

The military and political masters of Germany have decided that even the great human sacrifice, disproportionate to that of all other nations fighting, shall be borne by Germany rather than that they shall have to concede defeat or give up conquests. So far they have been able to persuade their people to stand by them; they have been able to do it because of the submarines and the Russian revolution. We believe Germany is beaten, but we believe it can get suggest that her own limit she allows is the loss of more than 4,000,000 which means a permanent loss of about 2,000,000. Such figures as I can get suggest that her loss has been much greater, perhaps her permanent loss has been 3,000,000. But 5,000,000 are all that are needed to hold her lines and give her such reserves as she yet needs, however greatly she may be outnumbered.

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In sum, the present indications all point to a campaign of 1918. Despite German shortage of food, it now seems likely that Germany will weather the crisis of June and July and survive until the new crop begins to come in. This means that there will be no surrender due to famine this year.

On the military side there is no present indication that the Russian collapse before snow flies, despite the steady progress of British armies in the west, threatens the existence of the British over the Germans in material and men. Further German retreats are assured, but there is no present indication that these retreats will bring the Allies much beyond the Hindenburg line within striking distance of Aix-la-Chapelle and the lower Rhine.—By Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune.

The Deadly Peril

Mr. Balfour Refers to German Means to Carry On to the Ends of Barbarism

In his speech at the banquet tendered the members of the British mission by the city of New York in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour said, in addressing moving his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm:

"We have not come here as interested spectators of American republics, but it is important for one to proclaim my unalterable conviction that we have arrived at a crisis when the whole of civilization must rise up and voice its appeal for the preservation of human liberty.

"What has brought us together?" Mr. Balfour asked. "What is the meaning to be found in the crowding of your streets in welcome to us?

"The answer lay in the face he said, that America has felt the menace of German autocracy, which he characterized as an "imminent and overwhelming peril."

"What is that peril?" Mr. Balfour continued. "I will tell you. It is the use by Germany of every cultural weapon to carry out the ends of pure barbarism.

"The Germans have co-ordinated every means of science, not to better their own people but to dominate others. The world has been full of unscrupulous ambitions for us not to recognize it in the present case. This is not an invasion of an individual genius, another Napoleon, seeking to overcome the world, but something different, far more sinister —an attempt to use every means of science to put the world underfoot. A deliberate, carefully organized the ways and means of destruction, but always it has been believed and hoped that it would be limited and controlled by considerations of humanity. We have been taught, however, by the German people's ruling force of Germany, we have been taught that war has been made more heinous and that there is no difference in any part of the world that German diplomacy has not tried to increase. German money has not tried to aggravate.

"This is the danger we all have to need. It is the danger the world yet with blood from America to the Straits of Dover, if we have seen horror upon horror we can justly attribute it to that enemy. Shall we, who know what freedom is, be the unwilling object of obsequious tools of such a caste? The freedom of earth cannot do so and if any proof of that statement is this great uprising of the three great democracies, unique in all the history of the world, would give that power.

"Unless all we who love liberty unite we will all be destroyed piecemeal. This is why I thought I offer to you tonight, not from a foreign country from across the seas, but from a land of your friend and brother."

A Receptacle

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well," said the doctor, "here's an old pillbox. Will that do?"

The quiet wedding may be the calm before the storm.

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Your mother wants to say good-night to you, Margaret," he said. "I have told her Hilary is here. She would like to see him for a moment."

They re-entered the house, and, as they went in, Hilary heard outside the gate the car getting ready for the return journey. He followed Margaret up the stairs, along a clean white corridor to a door at the end, where she knocked softly. The door opened and a nurse came out into the corridor.

"Just touch the bell when you want me, Miss South," she said, and went away.

He followed Margaret into the room.—It was a long, pleasant apartment, furnished with good old mahogany furniture, without a superfluity of draperies and curtains, a polished floor under foot, with a few washing rugs laid upon it.

There was a light by the bed and the reflection of it fell on Lady South's hair. It had been drawn away from her face and plaited, the plaits lay in two golden-brown strands just lightly flecked with silver each side of her face. The hair curled and waved about her brow and temples, showing little crisp sparkles of gold. By contrast with the childishness of the plaits, Lady South's face looked very worn. It gave Hilary a sharp pang to see it. She had always been a very pretty woman, despite the lines of care in her face—very young to be the mother of a grown-up daughter. Now she looked her age!

She held hands in hers, the thin hot fingers closing on his drily.

"Dear Hilary," she said. "It is so good of you to come to see me and Margaret! I have been very ill; but I am going to be better. Margaret will be happier now that you and she are at peace."

"Oh, darling," said Margaret, "have I been unhappy? I could not be unhappy having you, could I?"

She put her head down on the pillow and hid her face.

"I am going to have my operation tomorrow at half-past ten," Lady South said, a strange brightness overspreading her face. "You must think of me then, Hilary, and pray for me! And mourn me with a real comfort poor Margaret. I am so glad you have found us out. I wanted Margaret to write to you, but she would not."

A confession trembled on his lips. She would be the happier for hearing it. Before he could speak, a nurse knocked at the door to say that Mr. Langton was ready to go. Hilary stooped and kissed the hand that was still holding his. He went out and left mother and daughter together.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Flight

The Squire had taken Lionel Egerton partly into counsel. He had told him something, but not all. It was enough for the brother to be told that Cooper had used Dolly's gratitude to him for saving her life as a lever to induce her to marry him. Lionel Egerton had grown darkly red when he had heard so much.

"Damn it," he said. "The fellow's not a gentleman. How dare he look at my sister!"

"Please don't tell Mrs. Egerton," the Squire had pleaded. "Dolly wouldn't like it. She would be miserable if she knew I had told you; but I am sure she could not endure that Mrs. Egerton should know."

"I am not sure that Louise had not some idea of what was going on. Said a strange thing one day——" He pulled himself up with a shy look at the Squire, and did not finish the sentence. "Women are odd creatures," he went on. "Louise and Dolly don't exactly hit it off. Some jealousy over the child, I daresay."

The Squire smiled. Lionel Egerton's fair handsome face looked very unconscious.

"You and Dolly were once all in all to each other," he said quietly. "You told me that once. You have forgotten."

Poor little Doll. We were indeed. What times we had together in Paris, in the Boulle Niche! We were poor together, and rich together. We got through our small inheritance in those days. Doll made my first success for me. It was a Christmas picture in the Planet. When we were particularly stony I used to pop my father's watch and we went to the theatre. That cheered us up next day. Upon my word, I left pretty woman when I had to tell Doll about Louise. If it had been anyone but Louise. You know her, so I need say no more on that point."

He laughed, tossing his fair curly head then was serious again.

"Confound Cooper!" he said. "The fellow's a bounder. I never liked him. But then, are we? I did for my Louise says he's a gipsy. I think very probably that is true."

"I am going to ask Dolly for an early day for our marriage," the Squire said, blushing like a boy. "Meanwhile, she had better not stay with Doll. It will be uncomfortable for her with that fellow about. Could she go to some friend? Things are settled up? My cousin, Lady Leyes, would be glad to have her, I know, but I should have to prepare her for Doll."

Lionel Egerton thought for an instant.

"I have it," he said. "Dolly wouldn't be a bit happy with Lady Leyes, being a stranger to her. You've no idea how shy she is. Janet East is always wanting her. You know Janet East? Or at least her books? She is much better than her books—a good little woman, true as steel. She has a studio at Kensington, one of a group of studios. Dolly ordered at little Janet's pluck. When she bolts her door at night she is safe till mourning. We've a cat and dog. I don't call it human. But she's absorbed in her work. Doll could work there much better than here. She's been a bit queer here; not altogether normal. Have you noticed? There has been a difference since yesterday?"

"Yes; that ought to be all right, if she will look after poor little Doll."

It was on his lips to say that perhaps Dolly would consent to a marriage by special license, but something of diffidence stood in the way. His new possession was so precious, so dear, that as yet he was almost frightened of it. That Dolly should stoop to his middle age! Oh, she should never regret it. He would guard her like the apple of his eye. She should never more be lonesome or uncared for. Dolly's guilt seemed to them together.

He longed for the time when he might give her everything. Vaguely he knew that she was rather shabby. Her brother did not earn enough money to keep his sister as well as his wife in silk attire. So poor Dolly went lacking, since what she earned herself went to the household exchequer without Lionel Egerton being anything the wiser.

Her beauty only shone the brighter from its dull setting. The Squire saw nothing amiss with her, but he knew how women regarded such things. She should have all she wanted. He thought of his mother's jewels locked away in the strong room at the bank. Some of them would need resetting. He had a vision of the great string of pearls round Dolly's milky neck, and the vision stabbed him with delight.

Last night, after Dolly had gone to bed he had sat and talked with the Egertons. During Lionel's absence from the room Mrs. Egerton had said, looking at him from between narrowed lids: "If you are for having the marriage so soon there will not be much time for Dolly's trousseau. I am not really strong enough to go up and trapse about town with her while she gets it. The worst of being so beastly poor"—Mrs. Egerton brought out the "beastly" as though it were a jewel of a word—"is that one has to trample. The necessity keeps me from going to London."

The Squire had blushed, and made a daring proposition, the words tumbling over each other.

"She can get her trousseau in Paris," he said. "As you say, if she will consent to marry me very soon there will be no time for trousseaux till after. You can't imagine how I long to have her. Mrs. Egerton said. "Again he blushed, and smiled while he blushed. "I can wait endless days, Dolly—while she chooses her trousseau—after we are married."

"We won't say anything about the trousseau before Lee," Mrs. Egerton put in hastily, watching the door while she spoke for her husband's reappearance. "Lee would want to find the money somewhere, or he would be miserable if he could not find it. He is so proud, poor boy."

(To Be Continued.)

"Didn't her constant singing in the flat annoy you?"

"Not so much as the constant flat in her singing."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

How to Stop German Atrocities

Concerted Pronouncement By The Allies Might Have the Desired Effect

The growing certainty that Germany cannot win the war has not made her rulers, her army or her fleet any the less disposed to commit atrocities. On the contrary, the frightfulness of 1917 is bearing all records for the previous year. At sea we have the sinking of hospital ships; on land, the unparalleled deportations of the evacuated people of France and the detention of all their girl residents as "servants" for German families. We will not add to quality these crimes whose authors are plainly impervious to moral verdicts. But why are they not deterred by fear of retribution? We believe that the question is best answered by asking another: Why have the Allies not yet issued any collective statement, denouncing the crimes which they intend to punish, and outlining the penalties which they intend to exact? Their complete silence is rendered the more suggestive by the contrast between it and the fairly outspoken language used by the spokesmen of individual governments in their own countries. Atrocities affecting England have been sternly commented on at Westminster by the late premier and other atrocities affecting France have been more sternly denounced by French ministers in the French parliament. We are not sure quite how far Italian or Russian ministers have gone in their turn; but even if they have gone as far, the fact which stares every diplomatist in the face is that none of these declarations of policy has been able to elicit any similar declaration from the alliance. From that the enemy draws an inevitable inference; and their answer is to continue and multiply their atrocities.

The question is now entering on an acute phase. The devastation which has already wrought in the rich districts of Picardy is daily being extended to the populous Lens mining district. Behind this stretches the great Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing industrial area (the most important in France, and immediately behind it the industrial area of Belgium; the two forming together (and geographically they are to a great extent one district) the richest and largest manufacturing area on the continent of Europe, Westphalia included. From what has happened at Lens it is evidently the present intention of the Germans, if they are forced back through this area, to devastate the whole of it. Is there this be prevented? Is the methods of threats by individual governments is totally ineffective. The most effective step of this kind yet taken was the resolution passed by the French senate on March 31, after the devastation of Picardy. It has not deterred the enemy from proceeding to carry out the far worse devastation of Lens. Nor do we look with any hope on a resort to reprisals. Our reprisals for the sinking of the Gloucester Castle—an armed ship—Freiburg—have impressed us, to be quite frank, as at once irrelevant and ineffective. There is very little scope for developing this line; the few large German towns open to such reprisals are not in parts of Germany which have any real voice in shaping German policy; and it remains as true as ever it was, that the game of reprisals is one which a conscienceless power like Germany can more relish better than we. We do not believe that the Freiburg raid will stop attacks on hospital ships; and we are prepared to hear at any moment that another such attack has taken place.

There is no way open to us, if we are to prevent the infliction of preventable crimes on our populations and our ships, but the way of a collective announcement by the Allies. It ought to have been taken long ago, and the world would have been spared many evils if it had been. The number of the Allied nations and their interests explain and perhaps excuse the failure to take it; but it ought now to be possible to overcome that difficulty. The declarations should be at once comprehensive and specific; it ought to catalog and denounce the whole extent of enemy criminality, and it ought, at least for future crimes, to name specific penalties. The latter should as far as possible be congruous with the crimes complained of; the penalty for the illegal destruction of Allied mines and factories might be the destruction of twice the amount of similar German properties. Two objections are commonly urged against this course. One is, that events may not permit us to carry our threats out. To this we would reply that a threat does not depend for its effect on the certainty that it will be executed. The mere fact that the Allies had publicly pledged themselves to do their best to enforce specific penalties would, at the present stage of the war, mean a very great deal, and would be much likelier to influence German conduct than anything else. Secondly, it may be urged that two wrongs do not make a right and that the post-war destruction of Westphalia in retribution for Lille and Belgium would be a sorry business. But this we would answer if the threat worked (as we believe it would) no such destruction would become necessary; whereas if it did not, and the Germans carried out to the bitter end the crimes on which they have now embarked, the moral damage suffered by the world through failure to exact a penalty in kind would far outweigh the material damage involved in its exaction.—The London Chronicle.

Selling by Pictures

The Camera as an Aid to Selling Live Stock

It is on record that men and women have at various times captured each other for matrimonial purposes by the medium of photographs. At least a photograph was the beginning of it; what the end was—but that is another story!

If photography can be turned to profit in advertising in the manner noted above, the idea suggests itself that farmers could certainly make good use of the camera in letting prospective buyers know the types of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep they had for sale.

A contributor to the Country Gentleman has this to say regarding farm photography:

"My camera has helped me in selling calves and pigs. Whenever I have a surplus of young stuff to offer I take some individual and group pictures of the animals, and stock up with plenty of clear-cut prints from the negatives, which I can submit to farmers and breeders whose correspondence I attract by means of advertisements relative to my sales offerings.

"Often a man will purchase a Holstein calf or a Berkshire pig on the strength of the pictures which I send to him, when otherwise the animals would not interest him unless he saw them in person. In this way the picture answers as a second-hand visit to the farm to inspect the livestock.

"Then there is the personal satisfaction that a farmer gets in looking through a picture album showing his farm and livestock in different stages of development. One set of pictures may represent the buildings before and after they have been improved. Another lot may illustrate the improvement in crop yields and productivity of different fields. Others may demonstrate the advances accomplished in grading up and improving the herds and flocks. The camera permits the farmer to gather advertising representations of improvement work from year to year. All this material would be of value for advertising purposes if he ever desired to sell his farm.

A woman gets almost as much satisfaction out of a good cry as a man does out of a good laugh.

For Blinded Soldiers And Sailors

The Good Work Being Carried On at St. Dunstan's Hostel

His Majesty the King has just forwarded to Sir Arthur Pearson a cheque for 500 pounds to be paid into the fund for the After-Care of Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. This is a generous and practical outcome of His Majesty's recent visit to the Regent's Park Hostel, which was mentioned in the report of the second year's work now just published:

"The warm reception of the names of the distinguished visitors to St. Dunstan's during the past twelve months would more than fill this little booklet," it is said. "It must, however, be mentioned that his Majesty the King paid another visit to the Hostel shortly before this report was prepared. It was an entirely informal surprise visit, and his Majesty expressed himself to Sir Arthur Pearson as greatly gratified with the very marked improvements and advances since the last occasion on which he saw his blinded soldiers and sailors at work and play. The King visited every workshop and class-room, and cheerfully defying a chill drizzle of sleet, went down to the farthest confines of the poultry farm.

Her Majesty the Queen has displayed her continued interest in St. Dunstan's in many kind and considerate ways.

The gracious Patroness of St. Dunstan's, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, has during the past year, as always, shown the warmest interest in the welfare of the brave, blind men. Field Marshal Lord French, under whom many of the men at St. Dunstan's were serving when wounded, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of Imperial General Staff, and Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, were also during the last twelve months visitors to St. Dunstan's, to whom special mention must be made."

His Excuse

Owner—Here, what are you doing? Don't you know you're not allowed to take fish out of this water?

Angler (three hours without a bite) —I'm not taking them out; I'm feeding them.—Chicago Herald.

Going by Opposites

"What is your name?"

"Minnie Ha-Ha."

"All right, but we expect a maximum amount of work out of you."

Canadian Cattle

Explains Prohibition of Importation Into Great Britain

Minister of Agriculture Prothero, replying to the British house of commons to questions put to the government on the subject by Hamar Greenwood, reviewed the circumstances which led to prohibition of importation into the United Kingdom of cattle from Canada. He continued:

"Strong representations on this subject, but more particularly concerning the stigma cast on Canadian livestock, were made to me by the Canadian ministers during their recent visit here. Canada disputes the genuineness of the cases on which prohibition was originally founded, and without doubt the Dominion has been almost entirely free from foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia. Canadian feeling, therefore, resents the imputation of infection. This prohibition of importation cannot, as I am advised by the chief veterinary officer of the board of agriculture, be justified on the ground of health. Cattle bred and reared in Canada and leaving that country for the first time by direct shipment to a British port ought not to be excluded under the Diseased Animal Act of 1896. I cannot say whether, or under what conditions, Canadian cattle of the kind indicated might hereafter be permitted to enter this country except for slaughter at port. When farmers here are being asked to reduce their livestock, permission is plainly impossible, but the prohibition rests largely upon the agricultural policy of the United Kingdom, rather than on the risk of disease."

"I was called out of bed at three o'clock this morning to subscribe to a liberty loan."

"How's that?"

"A friend of mine got plinched and I had to lend him the money for his cash bail."

"Do you ever run across any of your old friends on your automobile trips?"

"Not if they have sense enough to get out of the way."

"Are you economizing at your boarding house?"

"No. We're simply eating less for the same money."

Going to law is often a preliminary to going broke.

Fresh

and Tempting

—crisp to the teeth—melting in the mouth—a delight to the palate—that's

Som-Mor Biscuit

The kiddies love these plain, wholesome sodas, and so do the grown-upat

In Packages Only.

Our GRAHAM WAFERS

help the children build bone and muscle.

North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
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W. N. U. 1162

Counter Check Books

Of Every Description

and for every line of business. Our books are the Standard of Quality and used from Coast to Coast.

We Specialize on CARBON COATED or BLACK BACK BOOKS, and what we make are the best to be had in Canada.

Duplicate and Triplicate Separate Carbon Leaf Books, in all sizes

Duplicate and Triplicate Carbon Back Books, in all sizes

O. K. Special Triplicate Books, patented

Write us for Samples and Prices before placing your next order, or see our agent, the proprietor of this paper.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed. Confectionery Wrappers. Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use. Fruit Wrappers, Etc.

Write for Samples of our G. & B. WAXED PAPERS, used as a meat wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof and most reasonable in price.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment

FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8 x 11 size in 100M quantities and upwards are very low, considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock. No order too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

Our Machinery and Equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada, and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co.

LIMITED

Hamilton - - Canada

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

SPORT SHOES WITH SPORT CLOTHES

That's the vogue, this year—to have one's shoes in harmony with the sport suit, or outing skirt and sweater.

FLEET FOOT

SUMMER SHOES

are the most complete line of summer footwear ever made.
The Fleet Foot trademark goes on shoes for every summer need—for work and play—for men, women and children.

Ask your dealer to show you the Fleet Foot line—you'll find exactly what you want—and the prices are a half, a third and even less, than equally attractive leather boots would cost.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM 100% ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

204

THE LIFTUP

(Patented)

BIAS FILLED CORSETS

Gives the Support You Need and Just Where You Need It.

All the latest styles of corsets to suit any figure.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write U.S. direct for catalogue and measuring blanks.

Representatives Wanted

BIAS CORSETS LIMITED

57A Britain St., Toronto, Ont.

Growth and Life of Animals

A man grows for twenty years and lives from 70 to 100 years. A horse grows for 5 years and lives for 30 years. A cow grows for 4 years and lives for 20 years. A lion grows for 4 years and lives for 40 years. A dog grows for 2 years and lives from 12 to 14 years. A bear grows for 3 year and lives for 8 years. An ass grows for 5 years and lives for 30 years. A sheep lives for 10 years. A fox lives from 14 to 16 years. An eagle lives for 100 years. Hens and pigeons live for 10 to 15 years. An elephant lives for 100 years. A crocodile lives for 100 years.

Swedish milkmaids are being displaced by men, who are making up in work that was formerly regarded as purely for women.

The Banner Spiral Spring

IS A SLEEPY THING

¶ It "fits the sleeper," whether large or small, light or heavy. ¶ Every BANNER SPRING has a GUARANTEED NON-RUSTING ENAMEL FINISH that positively will not damage Bedding. ¶ Guaranteed for 20 years and backed by the "Alaska" Trade-mark. ¶ Your dealer has it, or will get it, if you ask for it *by name.*

The Alaska Bedding Co., Limited

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding

CANADIAN ALASKA BEDDING Made in Canada

Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

"Alaska on an article means *High Grade Every Particle*" 1317

Volcanic Activity In the United States

Many Formerly Active Volcanoes Have Now Become Extinct

The recent eruption of Lassen Peak, in California, calls attention to the fact that that peak is one of the very few active volcanoes in the United States.

Lassen, however, is one of the "leftovers" of a large group of formerly active volcanoes that have become extinct in times which to the geologists are comparatively recent. Mount Shasta is one of these. Mount Hood, in Oregon, may be regarded as still smouldering, for it occasionally exhales vapor, as also does Mount Rainier (or Tacoma).

Mount St. Helens and Mount Baker in the state of Washington, were in eruption, according to the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, as recently as 1842 and 1843. Few volcanic peaks are found in the Rocky Mountains, but evidence of former volcanic activity in that region is seen in the geysers and hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park.

In that park there is a so-called "mud volcano" which at intervals throws up mud and stones, and is usually in a state of violent agitation, emitting sounds that are sufficiently terrifying to any one who has the courage to venture close enough to look into the black depths of the crater.

A curious phenomenon in connection with volcanic activity is that more volcanoes are found in the arctic or sub-arctic possessions of the United States than elsewhere within its limits. Alaska has many volcanoes, most of them quiescent. Contiguous to these is the Aleutian volcanic belt, which is a narrow curved chain of islands, extending from Cook's Inlet westward for nearly 1,600 miles.

The United States, besides the area of Alaskan volcanic activity, contains in its Hawaiian possessions the greatest single volcano in the world, that of Mauna Loa ("Great Mountain"). This greatest of volcanoes has like Lassen Peak, been in a state of violent eruption within the past few months.

"Do you believe that honesty pays?"

"Most assuredly! though I will admit that it is very modest in its ideas of compensation."

Immigration Still Steady

A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17. Of the number 61,309 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain and 2,935 from continental Europe.

The fiscal year ended March 31st, 1917. According to figures issued by the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, a total of 13,445 immigrants, including settlers and farm laborers entered the country from the United States during the four months.

Records show that they carried $2,344,439 in cash.

During the same period 2,216 homestead entries have been made by immigrants.

Manitoba secured 344 of these, Saskatchewan 720 and Alberta 1,062.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other

Dairy Cow Records Pay

Individual Records Are Necessary to Make Dairying a Success

In order to make profits from any cows they must be good cows; that is, they must be healthy, of good temperament, of the dairy type, good size, of great capacity for consuming food, regularly heavy feeders and above all heavy producers.

It is impossible to tell the profitable from the unprofitable cows in the herd unless you have individual records of milk and fat produced.

The profitable dairy cow must give over 5,000 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat, each year. To know the value of a cow her total annual yield of milk must be known. The only way to know this is to keep a record of her daily milk yield.

Such records are being kept by hundreds of successful dairymen today. Many of these men attribute their success to the keeping of these records. Why not give the thing a trial if you are a dairyman? It will increase your milk product. It will lighten your labor since your interest will be increased in your work and "interest lightens labor." It will show you the unprofitable cow, the "boarder." You cannot get rid of her too quickly.

By weighing the milk a spring balance may be secured for from one and a half to four and a half dollars. If your local dealer cannot supply you write the Animal Husbandry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for particulars. A small platform scale is fairly convenient, the spring balance is preferable.

Many farmers keep record of the amount of food fed to individual cows. If you would like to do so simple forms will be sent free on making application to the above address.

The Terror of Asthma comes like a thief in the night with its dreadful throttling, robbing its victim of breath. It seems beyond the power of human aid to relieve until one trial is made of that remarkable preparation, Dr. J.D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Then relief comes with a rush. Life becomes worth living, and if the remedy be used persistently the disease is put permanently to rout. Take no substitute.

To Save Soldiers' Eyes

There will be fewer blinded soldiers now that the invention of a London eye specialist has been brought into use at the front.

To the antishrapnel steel helmet is fixed a rod from which a veil of chain mail hangs. It protects the eyes and the greater part of the face from bullets and splinters of shell. While the veil is down the man can see and even shoot.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomach and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colds or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Paradis, Bridge Que., writes: "My baby was very ill and vomited all his food. He was cross and cried night and day and nothing helped him till I began using Baby's Own Tablets. They soon set him right and now he is a fat, healthy boy." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Do you think a man ought to forgive his enemies?"

"Yes," said Senator Sorghum, "but he ought to make the score high enough even to let the enemy do some forgiving on his side."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Germans and The Hohenzollerns

The theory that it is the kaiser and his circle who are to blame for Germany's present madness and that the German people are guiltless has never seemed very reasonable to me. Any one enough of them really wanted to get rid of the Hohenzollerns they could have managed it long ago. But the Hohenzollerns are their heroes; a Germany giving laws to the world is a truly national aspiration. They like their system; they are proud of it; they wish to impose it upon the world.

The war will not end through the overthrow of the imperial form of government by the German people. It will end either by a defeat of the German people or by their victory. And victory is still possible to the Germans unless this country gets into the game as speedily as possible with every ounce of available power.—From the New York Sun.

Meet people with a smile unless they want to borrow something.

Dr. Beck, The Well Known Eye Specialist and Doctor Judkins, The Medical Author, Publish Astonishing Report on Wonderful Remedy To Strengthen Eyesight

Say it Strengthens Eyesight 50% in One Week's Time in Many Instances

DR. BECK

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

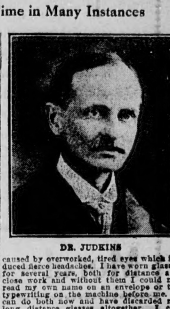
New York—Dr. Beck a New York state eye specialist, and Dr. Judkins, a Massachusetts physician, were asked to make a thorough test of the popular eye remedy, Opto. Their reports have been most interesting. Here they are:

Dr. Beck reports: "When my attention was first called to the wonderful eye remedy, Opto, I was inclined to be skeptical. I make it a rule to test every new treatment which is brought to my attention. Having specialized in eye work for the past twenty years, I believe I am qualified to express an intelligent opinion on remedies applicable to the eyes. Since Opto has created such a sensation throughout the United States and Canada, I welcomed the opportunity to test it. I began to use it in my practice a little over a year ago and I am frank to say that the results obtained are such that I hesitate to tell of the experience for fear it will sound incredible. Some of the results I have accomplished with Ron Opto not only astonished myself but also caused my colleagues to whom I have talked about it. I have had many individuals who had worn glasses for years for near-sightedness, near-sightedness, astigmatism and other eye troubles, tell me they have dispensed with them through the adoption of the Ron Opto principle. Many eye troubles can be traced directly to muscular contraction and relaxation and why Ron Opto method tells how to exercise and develop the eye muscles. It reaches conditions not possible through other means. I advise every thoughtful physician to study Ron Opto principal, give it the same careful trial I have and there is no doubt in my mind they will come to the conclusion I have, namely, that the Ron Opto method opens the door for the cure of many eye troubles which have heretofore been impossible to cope with. The treatment is so simple in operation that it can be carried out at home by anyone of average intelligence. In my own practice I have seen it strengthen the eyesight more than 50 per cent in one week's time. I have also used it with surprising effect in cases of weak strained eyes, pink eye, inflammed lids, catarrhal conditions, smarting, painful, aching, itching eyes, eyes weakened from colds, smoke, sun, dust and wind, watery eyes, blurred vision, and in fact many other conditions too numerous to describe in this report. A new and startling case has just come under my observation, which yielded to Ron Opto, is that of a young girl, 12 years old. Two prominent eye specialists, after a thorough examination of the young girl, decided in order to save the sight of her right eye, the eye in question be removed. Before permitting her to be operated on, the young girl's father decided to use Ron Opto. In less than three days a marked improvement was noticed. At the end of a week the inflammation had almost disappeared, and at the end of six weeks the eye was saved. Just think what the saving of that eye means to this little girl. Another case is that of a lady ninety-three years old. She came to me with dull vision and extreme inflammation of the lids and the conjunctive was a mass of red. After two days use of Ron Opto the lids were absolutely normal and her eyes are as bright as many a girl of sixteen."

Dr. Judkins, Massachusetts physician, formerly Chief of Clinics in the Union General Hospital, Boston, Mass., and formerly House Surgeon at the New England Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Mass., and medical author for many years, reports:

"I have found ourselves too prone to operate and opticians too willing to prescribe glasses when suggesting the simple forms of eye exercise which form the basis of that wonderful home treatment for eye troubles, Ron Opto. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable remedy for the cure and prevention of many eye disorders. Its success in developing and strengthening the eyesight will soon make eye glasses old fashioned and the form of eye baths which the Ron Opto method provides, will make its use as common as that of the tooth brush. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience with Ron Opto that it will strengthen the eyesight at least 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances. Dr. W. H. Dorland, director of medical inspection in the Boston schools, in his report just published for the year, states that only 14,616 out of 81,172 examined, need to wear glasses now, a marked decrease over the previous report. Ron Opto is fast supplanting eyeglasses and bespectacled Boston."

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses will be glad to know that according to Dr. Beck and Dr. Judkins, there is real hope and help for them. Many who wear eyes now failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and say that who once wore glasses say they have thrown away theirs. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not read a word at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." Another who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed clearer and my vision stronger after using this prescription for 14 days everything seems clear. I could even thread a needle without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain



DR. JUDKINS

caused by overcrowded, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, but for distance and close work and without them I could not read a line, even on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I took the bath now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether." Can come to the meeting house on the corner across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a measure and that multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Ron Opto tablets. Drop one of these tablets in a tumbler of good clean water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two or three times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and in a few days all redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes do not need you a little, it is unnecessary to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many people will undoubtedly be saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted said: "Ron Opto looks like a wonderful prescription and a wonderful remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to ophthalmic specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice in a number of cases of weak eyes, sore eyes and eye strain. It is one of the very few preparations I would feel safe in advising my patients to almost every family." Ron Opto referred to above can be had in most any well stocked drug store. It is an ethical proprietary, the prescription of which is printed in full above. Refusal of druggists to supply it, as they often do for cut in one week's time in many instances, is said to be due to the opposition by all good druggists in this city, including the McDermid Drug Co., Calgary, the Vancouver and Owl Drug Co's, Vancouver, and McCullough Drug Co., Winnipeg.

How Kaffirs Smoke

The Kaffirs or natives of South Africa are inveterate smokers, but some of them indulge in the habit in a distinctive manner. The pipe used is made by thrusting two sticks into the ground so as to meet at an angle; on them they are balanced two tunnels are left behind. A hollow reed is stuck in one hole, and the tobacco placed in the other and lighted. Before beginning operations the native fills his mouth with water, drawing the smoke with a gurgling sound and blowing out the water and smoke through a second reed. A poor way to smoke, it would seem, but the Kaffirs are very fond of it.

It Is In Demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that a large factory is kept continually busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary preparations as the leading Oil in the market, and it is generally admitted that it is deserving of the lead.

German Acts and German Profession

The German Spirit Is the Spirit of Scientific Barbarism

Let us keep clearly in mind in the weeks and months hereafter when German cries for peace are heard what the German spirit is and what is its connection with the German professions. They cry out for humanity, who murder children and outrage women. They cry out for civilization who destroy everything that signifies civilization. They weep for the sufferings of mankind who do the things that are now spread forth upon the map of northern France.

The German spirit is the spirit of scientific barbarism. Its conquests have been over an unscientific civilization. Its ultimate conquest will be supreme unless mankind recognizes the quality and the character and the peril and deals once and for all with the spirit.

What the Germans are doing in northern France is clear. Why they are doing it should be equally clear. They are seeking in so far as is possible to destroy France, to make a recovery of the French people slow and difficult, and therefore to leave the door for new invasion swung wide open. Unless that judgment which is due is visited upon the German people the world will have been in vain. Not because one hates the German people, but because one loves civilization humanity, decency, one must fight until this German spirit is conquered and until the German people realize that it leads to destruction and agony not in Picardy and Artois and Champagne alone, but in Bavaria, and Baden and Brandenburg.—New York Tribune.

"After all, money is a vulgar thing."

"Not thousand dollar bills; they move in very select society."

Seven Million Killed

Total Casualties in War Exceeds Population of United Kingdom.

The number of men killed in the war thus far was estimated at 7,000,000 by Arthur Henderson, member of the British war council, in an address at Richmond, England. He explained the total casualties of the war to be in excess of the population of the United Kingdom. (The population of the United Kingdom, according to the census of 1911, was 45,370,000).

Mr. Henderson said that after nearly three years of unprecedented military effort there were no immediate prospects of a cessation of hostilities. The severe character of the war and its prolongation tempted the belligerents to ask what peace should not be attempted by other means. He would tell them, he said, to look forward to the challenge thrown down by Germany in 1914 still held good. The lust of world domination which directed the policy of aggressive military action on the part of Germany continued to be supported by the German Emperor and the Prussian advisers. Until the great act of liberation had been fully achieved the Allies could not falter.

"Means Lasting Peace"

For every penny which we send to Europe we shall save a dollar against an inhuman foe two will come home again in a sweet victory and lasting peace.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Irish at the Front

The most encouraging things one hears about the Irish question in these times come from the fighting front. Hundreds of miles or more to me the other day that if it could only be referred to a mass meeting of the Irish regiments, North and South, he verily believed it would be settled in a few hours. From the beginning of the war till now there has been the best feeling between Nationalists and Ulstermen, and the fact that they are both fighting side by side as all-Germans. I have heard both Nationalists and Ulstermen say that if their own countrymen at home would, far rather be recruited from each other than take English recruits. A little of this is needed in Ireland.—Westminster Gazette.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

It is rumored that the "luck" of the Marlborough family has been stolen. The "luck" is a plain gold ring with a black stone, said to have been dropped by a large frog upon the bed of a Hohenzollern Princess. Frederick the Great received the ring from the thief, and kept it, it is now saying that while the jewel remained in the family the race would prosper. It was stolen by Cornelius Lichenau in 1790, and not recovered until 1813. The dates cover a period of great Prussian reverses. 1813 saw a revival of good fortune.

Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

And Live Stock Show

Real, Live, Western Holiday, with

Stampede
Midway
Aviation Feats
Horse Races
Live Stock Fair
And Premier
Platform
Attractions

JULY 17 to 20 1917

$25,000.00

In Prizes, Awards, etc., staging the best show that has ever been offered to the Western Canadian Public.

Single Fares on all Railroads

Every Accommodation Properly Organized at Normal Prices.

Write, Wire, or 'Phone for Price Lists and Particulars, to

W. M. MacINTYRE, Managing Director

W. A. MUNNS, Secretary.

PERSISTENCE

THERE are two reasons for the necessity of persistence in advertising---one of them is the ease with which the human mind forgets, and the other is the necessity of teaching the good points of your products a little at a time. It is a general experience, not only in advertising but in all the different phases of business, that the concern which does not constantly remind its customers of its existence soon has no existence of which to remind them.

Moral---Advertise

PATRIOTIC FLAG STICKERS

SHOW YOUR COLORS
Be for Canada First, Last, and Always

Put them on you Auto, House Doors, Suit Cases, Travelling Bags, etc.

Beautiful Stay Stuck Stickers
Actual Colors, RED, WHITE and BLUE

Send 25c. for Samples. Agents Wanted.

MUNSON SPECIALTY CO.

Makers

Munson - - Alberta

BINDER TWINE

Place Your Order Early

Twine is advancing in price and the time to order is NOW. There is a shortage of twine in the province and all surplus twine over orders placed will be shipped to other points. . . .

ORDER NOW

There is also a shortage of Mowers and Binders. If you need one place your order now. . . . .

W. B. WALROD

Munson - - - Alberta

HAIL INSURANCE

Rochester Underwriters' Agency, Rochester, N. Y.

Does financial standing appeal to you when insuring your crop against Hail? If so, note the following figures. Security behind Rochester policies.

Paid-up Capital	$ 2,000,000
Reserve for all liabilities	10,146,941
Net surplus	10,217,685
Total cash Assets	22,464,626

The United Farmers of Alberta, at their recent convention in Edmonton, selected this company for its member to write their policies with for the current year.

Established 1872. Full deposit with Dominion Government. Represented in this vicinity by

G. C. Duncan, Agent

Commissioner for taking Affidavits

MUNSON - - - - - ALTA.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL $1.50 A YEAR

. THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

All notices of entertainments socials and other events where admission is charged, collections taken, or articles sold, will hereafter be charged for at the regular rate, 10 cents per count line. Cash must accompany order.

A dance will be held in the Theatre tonight.

Hec. Rambo, of Calgary, was a visitor in town Tuesday.

A number from here attended the picnic at Rowley Tuesday.

Pte. Joy States and wife were in from Sunbeam, Wednesday.

P. Murray made a trip to Calgary recently and returned with a Ford car.

R. M. Kennedy and wife motored down Sunday and spent the day in town.

Miss Windle came up from Calgary Saturday for a visit with her brother.

Mrs. G. M. Gibson and daughter Marjorie, left Tuesday for a visit at Lacombe.

T. B. Brandle, of Neville, Sask, is spending a few days in town on his way to Banff.

The annual celebration of the Hand Hills County L. O. L. is being held in Delia today.

The Mail has just added a stock of post card size films, papers, post cards, M. Q. developer, etc.

The conscription bill has passed and it is likely the first draft will be from 18 to 25 years of age.

Mrs. Emerton and family of Minnesota are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Horne.

Jack Arthur is suffering from a fracture of the knee as a result of being kicked by a cow Friday last

The U. F. A. will hold their regular monthly meeting in the church at 2 p. m. on Saturday, July 14th.

Ed. Hanson, of Rumsey, was transacting business in town Saturday. While here he purchased a Ford car.

We sell Waterman's Fountain Pen Ink, Indelible Pencils, Writing Pads and Stationery of all kinds. The Mail.

Jack Scown is breaking a part of his pre-emption just east of town. He is using the A. H. Jones' gasoline outfit.

Miss Gibson, of Lacombe, spent a few days at the home of her brother, Dr. Gibson, returning home on Tuesday.

Miss Molyneaux and Mrs. Thos. Rowe, left on Monday night's train for Saskatchewan where they will visit friends.

A. Fraser unloaded a large steam plowing outfit last week which he will use for tearing up the sod on his farm west of town.

Miss L. Colvin of Regina and Miss Violet Colvin of Calgary, are spending a few days visiting their mother and brothers here.

Miss Bertha and Fanchion Clark came up from Calgary last week for a few days visit with their father, A. B. Clark, northwest of town.

W. S. Turner received a wire last week that his mother was very ill at Queensville, Ont., and left on Thursday's train for that place.

Messrs Dave Olive, J. E. Topath, E. Morrison and A. E. Richards, of Big Valley, came down the last of the week to get the trap formerly used by the Munson Gun Club.

Service will be held in the Gold-Grain School house on Sunday, July 15th, at 1.30 p.m. Conducted by Rev. T. E. Armstrong. All are cordially invited to attend.

A nice shower of rain fell Monday night and was the first shower that has fallen in this locality for several weeks, that was much benefit to the crops. The district south of town was visited by hail the same night and considerable damage done. Among those who suffered loss were: C. H. Adsett, A. R. Olson, J. Lucas, Wm. Finlayson, Cox Bros., G. W. Carruthers and F. McBride.

F. L. Burnett of Rowley, was transacting business in town Tuesday.

The Mail is just in receipt of a postal from W. B. Walrod and wife who are taking a trip through the States. They have just passed through Nevada Desert on the train and stated that the heat was excessive, 132 in the shade during the day and 95 at 9 o'clock at night, and still we THINK it is hot in Alberta.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FARM MACHINERY

PURSUANT to an order of L. F. Clarry, Esquire, the Master in Chambers, dated at Calgary the 18th day of May, A. D. 1917, there will be offered for sale at public auction by P. S. Irvine, auctioneer, at the town of Rumsey, in the Province of Alberta, on the 18th DAY of JULY A. D., 1917, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following machinery, namely:

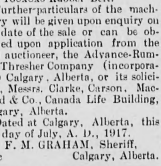
1 Rumley 25 H. P. Traction Engine No. 6456, complete with canopy top.
1 six furrow Plow with breaker bottoms and shares.
1 Kerosene tank.
1 meyers Tank Pump.
1 Suction Hose.
1 Discharge Hose.
1 Gaar-Scott Separator No. 23370
1 Windstacker for Separator No. 9100.
1 Gaar-Scott feeder for separator No. 7698.
1 Hart Spec. Weigher No. 20602.
1 160x8x5 Rubber Belt.

Further particulars of the machinery will be given upon enquiry on the date of the sale or can be obtained upon application from the said auctioneer, the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company (incorporated) Calgary, Alberta, or its solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Carson, MacLeod & Co., Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 9th day of July, A. D., 1917.

F. M. GRAHAM, Sheriff.
18-c Calgary, Alberta.

DON'T *WISH* FOR IT
But Come and *Get It*
EVERY ONE IS GUARANTEED



THE "WHITE" ROTARY
SIT-STRATE
is the Sewing Machine for all the people all the time
RUNS EASY RUNS LIGHT RUNS FAST
and Lasts Forever with Reasonable Care

MAKE IT PAY FOR ITSELF
AS LITTLE AS $1.00 A WEEK WILL SEND IT HOME

This Is Your Town And It Is What You Make It

By HOLLAND.

WHAT makes a town? People and business. You are one of the people. What you buy helps make the business. The more you buy the better the business; the more business the better the town.

You want the town to grow and improve, don't you? Then you should help it to grow by increasing its business as much as you can. Every time you send elsewhere for goods you give your town a blow. Enough of these blows will ultimately kill the town.

The mail order houses do nothing for your town except try to kill it. Are you helping them? You are if you send your money to them for goods that you could buy at home. If you are more interested in the growth of Chicago or New York than you are in the prosperity of your own town, your own neighbors, then continue to send to mail order houses for goods. If you want your own town to thrive

SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU MAKE IT.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY NEAR MORRIN, ALBERTA

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act," under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction in front of the post office in the Village of Munson, in the Province of Alberta, on **Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1917,** at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon. the following property, namely:

The Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight, Township Thirty-one Range Nineteen, West of the Fourth Meridian, containing by measurement one hundred and sixty acres more or less, reserving thereout mines and minerals.

Terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about five miles from Morrin station and that one hundred and thirty acres of the quarter section is good arable land, the balance being low land suited for hay or pasture. The property is all fenced and is watered by a well and creek; is situated in a settlement of English speaking people, two miles from a church and school. The buildings on the property are all in good repair and consist of house with kitchen attached, frame with shingle roof, 1½ stories high, two stables and a granary, all frame with shingle roof. There are about one hundred acres of land under cultivation on the said property this year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Griesbach, O'Connor & Company, Solicitors, Edmonton.

Dated at Edmonton, this 13th day of June, 1917.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & CO.,
Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved, A. T. Kinnaird.
Deputy Registrar. 16-18c

MARKET REPORT

Wheat

No 1 Nor	$2.07
No 2 "	2.04
No 3 "	1.91
No 4 "	1.87
No 5 "	1.62
No 6 "	1.24
Feed	.84
No. 2 feed	.74
Oats—	
No 2 C W	.57
Extra No 1 Feed	.54
No 1 Feed	.54
Flax—	
No 1 C N W	2.40
No 2 C W	2.37
No 3 C W	2.15
Barley—	
No 3	1.00
No 4	.93
Feed	.83
Produce—	
Butter, No. 1	.27
Eggs, strictly fresh	.30
Potatoes	1.50

Have you paid your subscription to the Mail?

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years, cultivation of fifty acres and erection of a house worth $300.00.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—46388.

The Munson Mail and The Farmers Advocate (weekly) both 1 year for $2.25.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

On Your Summer Trip
TRAVEL CANADIAN NORTHERN

PACIFIC COAST
Summer Excursion Fares to
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO
On Sale, June 15th to September 30th
Final return limit October 31st. Stop-over allowed

To EASTERN CANADA
Round Trip 60 Days. Summer Tourist.
FARES JUNE 1st TO SEPTEMBER 30th

Standard Electric-Lighted Trains carrying Compartment Observation Cars through the Mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Through Standard Sleeping and Tourist Cars.

Pamphlets and full information gladly given by any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent

R. CREELMAN, G. P. A., Winnipeg, Man.
J. MADILL, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta

Who'll Pay That Mortgage?

That mortgage—or other indebtedness—may cause you no worry. You know you can repay it if all goes well. But there's the rub. What if things go wrong? Supposing you should die—could your wife pay the mortgage without your income?

An Imperial Endowment Policy for the amount of the indebtedness will insure its repayment, whether you live or die. There is no other means of meeting the case that is quite so certain—that leaves nothing to chance.

And the annual investment required is very moderate—moderate at least when you consider the peace of mind it will afford you.

Look at this problem squarely—don't dodge—don't wait. The advantages of life insurance are available only to those in good health. Send to-day for information about a policy to suit your particular need. To-morrow may be too late.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Co. of Canada
Head Office, Toronto
G. C. DUNCAN, Agent, MUNSON, ALTA.

A useful 76 page vest pocket memorandum book will be sent you post free if you ask for it.

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